THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

SULZER AND TAMMANY

ON THE EVE of the Sulzer impeachment proceedings some predicted that "Murphy would destroy himself in the act of destroying Sulzer." Their judgment is now vindicated, thinks a leading anti-Tammany daily in New York, which sees the whole appearance of the city campaign completely changed within a week after the removal of the Governor. It points to Tammany "thrown into confusion and consternation by a series of terrific attacks," while "up and down the city the name of Murphy has become the signal for cries of execration," and, "most alarming of all to the Tammany mind, the election betting odds have gone about and now favor Mitchel." Mr. Sulzer, instead of accepting defeat, returns to the East Side as a hero, receives a nomination to the State Assembly, and is regarded even by many of his enemies as certain of election. But perhaps the Fusion-supporting editors who describe the gloom in the regular Democratic headquarters are not in a position to know, and at least equal credence must be given by the impartial to the leaders in Tammany Hall, who smile as cheerfully as ever, telling inquisitive reporters that all these charges can do no permanent harm to their campaign, and that their ticket is absolutely sure of election by a comfortable majority. And while his opponents fill the air with shouts of "Tammany rule!" "Bribery!" and "Corruption!" Candidate McCall makes his appeal to the business men, taxpayers, and rent-payers of the city in behalf of a régime of economy and careful handling of the city's finances.

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TO "A VICTIM OF CORRUPT BOSSISM."

These words were inscribed on the silver loving-cup presented to William Sulzer by Albany friends a few hours before he and his wife left the Executive Mansion.

Upon Governor Sulzer's removal from office editors within and without the State were ready to approve the verdict of the Court, tho not without dissenting voices. But, mixed with the compassion for the State, and pity or censure for Sulzer, were attempts to set forth the consequences of the impeachment. There were those who were ready to ask with the Houston *Chronicle* (Dem.) what, with Sulzer's removal accomplished and "a tool in every important office in the State," has "Tammany to regret, and what hasn't the State of New York to fear?" On the other hand, and far more numerous, were the papers which profest to see in the Tammany triumph one of those "triumphs that herald annihilation." Sulzer's impeachment, said the New York *Press* (Prog.), is not a "death-blow" to Tammany, but it is "a political blunder of incalculable measure." The Tammany leaders have overplayed their hand, agrees another

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New York daily, *The Evening Post;* they thought that they could destroy Sulzer, but,

"like the assassins who rushed upon Giuliano dei Medici, in their fury they wounded themselves with their own daggers. . . . If Tammany had been content simply to expose Sulzer, and leave him morally disabled, it would have avoided the immense reaction against itself which has now set in, and could have prevented the ominous proof that whatever the voters think of Sulzer, they look upon Murphy with perfect hatred and contempt."

The blind Samson, says the Boston *Transcript*, recalling the Biblical story, "was able to pull down the stronghold of the Philistines." So, it continues, turning to more modern metaphor, Mr. Sulzer is likely to use his remaining artillery to help defeat

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EDWARD EVERETT McCALL.

Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the First District of New York, former Justice of the State Supreme Court, he is running for Mayor of New York "on his record"—as a faithful public servant, say his friends; as "Murphy's messenger-boy," say his foes.

Tammany in this campaign. The first shot was the statement which appeared last week in the New York *Evening Mail* in the shape of James Creelman's interview with the ex-Governor, said to be based upon the testimony which Mr. Sulzer would have made if his lawyers had called him to the stand in his own defense. The chief allegations by Mr. Sulzer in this long interview which fills several newspaper pages are, in the Brooklyn *Eagle's* words,

"That before his inauguration Charles F. Murphy offered him money enough to pay his debts;

"That many times thereafter Mr. Murphy sought to coerce him in the matter of appointments;

"That, being stubbornly resisted, the Tammany leader threatened to make the administration a laughing-stock; and

"That impeachment was the outcome."

"I was impeached," declared Mr. Sulzer,

"because I set in motion the machinery which led to indictments by several grand juries, and which have unearthed State-wide frauds running into many millions of dollars, in twenty-two counties, in connection with the highways and canals of the State.

"This and my fight for direct nominations severed all relations between Mr. Murphy and myself and marked me for political slaughter. It was a matter of self-preservation for Mr. Murphy and his lieutenants."

But Mr. Murphy is not a candidate for office, while Mr. Edward E. McCall is running for Mayor, and his friends insist that he will be "his own man" and "unbossed." Hence the significance of these words, which made the Sulzer statement at once a campaign document:

"One of the agents through whom Mr. Murphy most frequently communicated with me was Judge McCall. Judge McCall usually spoke of Mr. Murphy as 'the Chief,' and would say to me that 'the Chief' wished such and such a thing done or demanded that I follow such and such a course of action."

All these statements were supported by detailed recitals of telephone conversations and of meetings at Mr. Murphy's house or Judge McCall's house. The story of Mr. McCall's appointment to the Public Service Commission last February gave New Yorkers quite a new version of that affair.

Mr. McCall, who at first refused to consider the interview genuine, still thinking of Sulzer as one who "tells only the truth," later made the emphatic rejoinder that the statements, "as far as they refer to me, have not a word of truth in them." He then gave his own recollections of the Public Service Commission appointment, and made this denial of the most damaging charges in the Sulzer statement:

"I never from the time that Governor Sulzer was installed in office down to the present day took any message of any kind to him.

"I never referred to, and I never recall of having spoken of, Mr. Murphy as 'the Chief,' and what he means by that saying I do not understand."

Now the New York *Morning Telegraph* (Dem.), which supports Mr. McCall, does not see why the Fusionists should harp on that word "Chief." "Just as good men, just as pure-minded men as Judge McCall, or John Purroy Mitchel, or even as good men as the editor of the New York *Evening Post*," it remarks pointedly, "have affiliated with Tammany, and they have at times called the Tammany leader 'Chief.' . . . 'Chief' is a colloquialism, and its use carries with it no more significance than the plain term 'Mister.'" Thinking men, declares *The Telegraph*, in another editorial, "will refuse to condemn Edward E. McCall upon the testimony of a Governor who made a false affidavit concerning his own campaign expenses." It continues:

"The Fusion cause is in desperate straits if it must depend upon the evidence of such a man to bolster it and make it worthy of confidence.

"Sulzer is either an informer who 'snitches' on his pals or he is a falsifier of facts. Either horn of the dilemma leaves him in sorry plight."

The Commercial (Fin.), too, declares that Mr. Sulzer "proves nothing"; his story is all "a matter of inference and innuendo." And *The Sun* (Ind.) is disposed to dwell on the inconsistencies of the Sulzer narrative, to find in it falsehoods and admissions of the ex-Governor's unworthiness, and it believes that Judge McCall "has met the charges of William Sulzer squarely."

But by far the greater number of New York dailies are supporting the Fusion ticket, and they see in the charges against Mr. McCall, including the supplementary statements of Mrs. Sulzer, Mr. Hennessy, and others, a serious blow to his candidacy. Not that everything Mr. Sulzer says is accepted at its face value, but the claim is that, with all due allowances "for bias and for infirmity of character," for errors, exaggerations, displays of rhetoric, lapses of memory, and flights of imagination, there is evidence enough to warrant the belief that "if Edward E. McCall is elected Mayor, Murphy will continue to be 'the Chief.'" That is, continues *The World* (Dem.),

"He will be 'the Chief' not only of Edward E. McCall, but of

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RESCUED! (?)
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

THE USURPER.
—Evans in the Baltimore *American.*

NEW YORK AS SEEN BY HER NEIGHBORS.

the government of the City of New York. . . . The kind of government that the people of New York City would have under Mr. McCall can be fairly estimated from the kind of government that the State would have had under Mr. Sulzer if he had made all the appointments that Murphy insisted upon as the price of permitting him to remain as Governor."

It is their belief that the voters are coming to look at the McCall candidacy from this angle that brings conservative journals like the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), New York *Times* (Ind.), and *Journal of Commerce* to the conclusion that "the disclosures following Mr. Sulzer's removal have gravely weakened Mr. McCall." The Democratic candidate for Mayor may be able to disprove certain specific charges against him, but he has a difficult task in persuading the people of New York of his independence of Tammany control, thinks *The Times:*

"It would not be so difficult if Mr. McCall, in his long career in New York politics, could point to any evidence that he had been an opponent of Tammany Hall and its successive chiefs, or even that, in the many situations in which the perfidy and greed of Tammany have been resisted by honest citizens, he had been independent of that organization. But he can not. He has received much from Tammany. . . . He has never lifted his voice against it. He has never publicly lifted his finger against it. Its aims, its methods, its fierce appetite, its cruel and sordid oppression, its cooperation with crime, its intricate and unfailing treachery and corruption have not, so far as the public record shows, aroused in him the faintest manifestation of disgust, or even distrust."

The speeches and press statements made by Mr. John A. Hennessy, who investigated the State highway contracts under Governor Sulzer, made him, as shown by the newspaper headlines, the most spectacular figure in the campaign last week. His attacks on Mr. Murphy and Judge McCall are looked upon by many as even more damaging than those contained in *The Evening Mail's* Sulzer interview. Mr. Hennessy upholds the version of the Sulzer-Murphy-McCall conferences given in that interview. He corroborates the ex-Governor's charges against Murphy. He tells a circumstantial story of Judge McCall delaying action on a case involving the city and the treasurer of Tammany Hall, and finally deciding against the city without making any explanation. This, declares *The Evening Post,* "has important bearing on the campaign," for "if from the bench Judge McCall dispensed favor to the treasurer of Tammany Hall, his talk about being no man's man now is mere wind."

Most of this the leaders of the regular Democracy consider unworthy of causing any departure from the usual policy of dignified silence. Mr. Murphy does suggest that Mr. Hennessy might name some of the gentlemen who figure in his stories. And there has been talk of indictments for libel.

William Sulzer has at least effectually silenced those who said his impeachment would end him politically. It is remembered that he informed a friend who made a call of condolence after the vote of removal, that it was but the beginning, not the end of his career—"If you drop around to the 'People's House' one year and three months from to-day you'll find the occupant to be William Sulzer." As the Chicago *Inter Ocean* explains it:

"The Sulzer plan for rehabilitating his political fortunes includes running for the legislature upon the Progressive ticket; being elected and becoming leader of the Progressives in the New York Assembly, with the possibility of becoming Speaker of that body, and, following that, a nomination and election as Governor upon the Progressive ticket."

The first move, at least, would seem to have been a successful one. The Progressive nomination for the Assembly from the Sixth Assembly District, a Jewish neighborhood on the lower East Side, was offered and accepted. *The Morning Telegraph* thinks that will be the end of it:

"Before this manufactured East Side wave of hysteria in his favor subsides he may be elected to the Assembly, but we doubt it. . . . The sober second thought of the Sixth District constituency is likely to assert itself."

But other papers remind us that the "district has been a strong Sulzer district for twenty years," and that any "change of sentiment" in evidence has been in the direction of greater enthusiasm for Sulzer. His speech-making tours in the district have been veritable triumphant progresses, judging from press reports, and the new spectacular features of the campaign are thought likely to strengthen the Sulzer sentiment. A Sulzer victory seems probable to *The Evening Post,* and it turns from the personal victory to consider it as a phase of the uprising against Tammany:

"If it is a pity that so many people are willing to shut their eyes to the faults of a man like Sulzer, it is a comfort to think that in a large proportion of cases enthusiasm for him means resentment against Tammany and an awakening to the humiliation and outrage of Murphy rule. . . . God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform."

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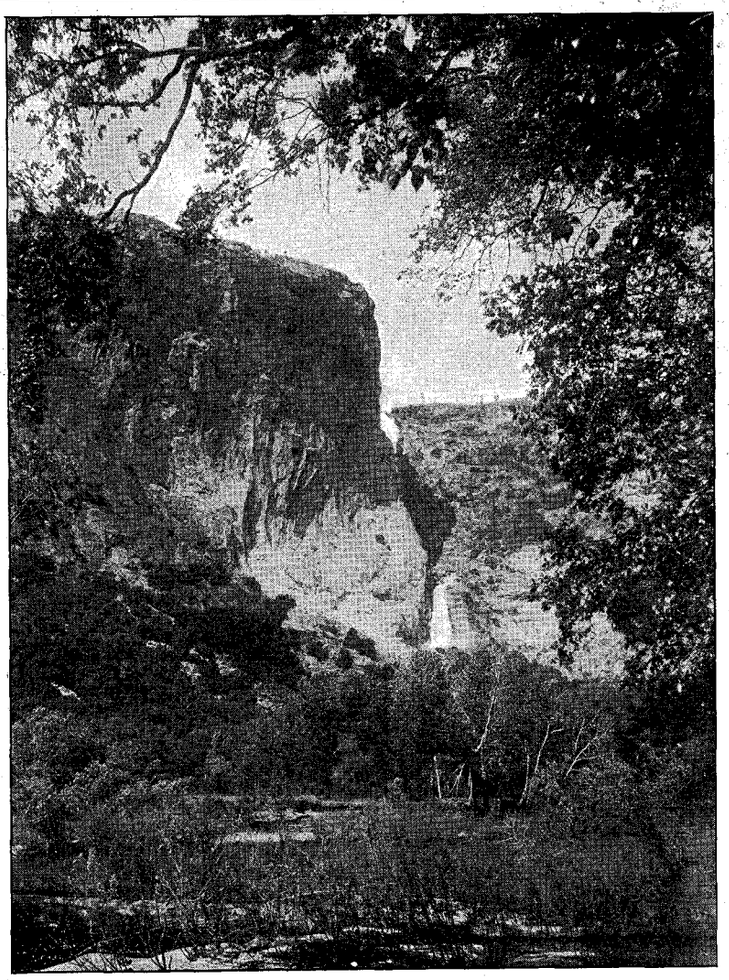
THE FIGHT FOR HETCH HETCHY

AFTER TWELVE YEARS of persistent effort San Francisco has convinced many eminent conservationists and an impressive majority of the Lower House of Congress of the justice of her request for reservoir rights in the Hetch Hetchy Valley, in the Yosemite National Park, but she has not yet silenced the critics of her cherished plan, who promise a vigorous renewal of their fight when the question comes before the Senate in the next session. This opposition is based partly on the general principle that national park territory, the property of all the people, should not be surrendered for the benefit of a single community, except to meet an imperative need; partly on the theory that the scheme involves the destruction of one of the nation's beauty spots; and partly on the suspicion that San Francisco's interest in the Hetch Hetchy is really due to its possibilities as a source of hydroelectric power. The Society for the Preservation of National Parks maintains that the press of the country are overwhelmingly opposed to San Francisco's claims, and in support of this contention it cites an imposing list, including such influential organs as the Boston *Transcript*, *Post*, *Record*, and *Herald*, Springfield *Republican* and *Union*, Providence *Journal*, New York *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, and *Evening Post*, the Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Standard Union*, Philadelphia *Record*, *Public Ledger*, *Telegraph* and *Inquirer*, Baltimore *American* and *Sun*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Atlanta *Journal*, Nashville *Democrat*, Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Indianapolis *News*, Chicago *Inter Ocean*, Milwaukee *Free Press*, *Journal*, and *News*, Minneapolis *Tribune*, Denver *Republican*, Seattle *Times* and *Post Intelligencer*, and even two San Francisco papers, *The Wasp* and *The News Letter*.



Photograph by J. N. Le Conte.

A BEAUTIFUL CORNER OF THE HETCH HETCHY.

As the Wapama waterfall in the background of this picture is 1,700 feet in height, and as the plans call for about 300 feet of water in the proposed reservoir, it should still afford an impressive spectacle even if San Francisco wins her fight for the valley.

If the Hetch Hetchy Bill that has passed the House and awaits the action of the Senate in the next session should become law, declares Robert Underwood Johnson in an open letter to his "fellow-owners of the Yosemite National Park," "a precedent will be established under which all your other National Parks will become the loot of corporations, private or municipal." "The Hetch Hetchy," says Mr. Johnson, "is a veritable temple of the living God, and again the money-changers are in the temple." The national organizations fighting the bill, he explains, hold that no concessions in the Hetch Hetchy should be made to San Francisco until she proves that her water supply can not be obtained from any other source. And Caspar Whitney, in the editorial columns of *The Outdoor World* (New York), insists that the pending legislation is nothing less than a "steal," and goes on to say:

"It is true that the city of San Francisco requires a greater supply of water than it now has through the Spring Valley Co.; but it is also as true that there are several other sources than Hetch Hetchy from which the needed amount can be obtained if the city will pay for it — some $20,000,000 more than it would cost to bring in the Yosemite supply. The 'city,' which means, of course, the group of controlling politicians who have been active in this campaign, will not pay for water elsewhere, so long as there is a chance of persuading Congress to turn over, without cost, the valley of Hetch Hetchy.

"But it is not the Hetch Hetchy water which so deeply concerns the San Francisco gentlemen. It is the tremendous electric-power project which they are nurturing under the guise of providing for the city's obvious necessities.

"That is the milk in the Hetch Hetchy coconut, and this is why President Wilson will undoubtedly veto the bill if the Senators put it up to him."

Turning to San Francisco's side of the case, we find it effectively presented in *The Congressional Record's* report of the discussion preceding the passage of the Raker Bill by the House. Here we read that San Francisco "is confronted by an emergency," since "practically one-third of the municipality is without adequate water supply"; that the city already owns two-thirds of the floor of the Hetch Hetchy Valley and also a portion of the dam site; that of the 719,622 acres of land in the Yosemite National Park only 1,330 acres will be flooded by the proposed reservoir; and that the city is ready to give other land, acre for acre, for the territory it asks the nation to surrender. Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada, thus summarizes the advantages of the bill:

"It conserves the surplus waters of that river [the Tuolumne] not only for the supply of the domestic use around those cities, but for the benefit of the irrigationists of the valley—water that to-day is wasted and that can not be saved except by the building of this dam. It creates a water power, a hydroelectric energy of over 115,000 horse-power, which must be supplied to all of these people at cost, thereby being the greatest aid to relieve them from the monopoly that has been supplying them with light and power in that section of the country for years.

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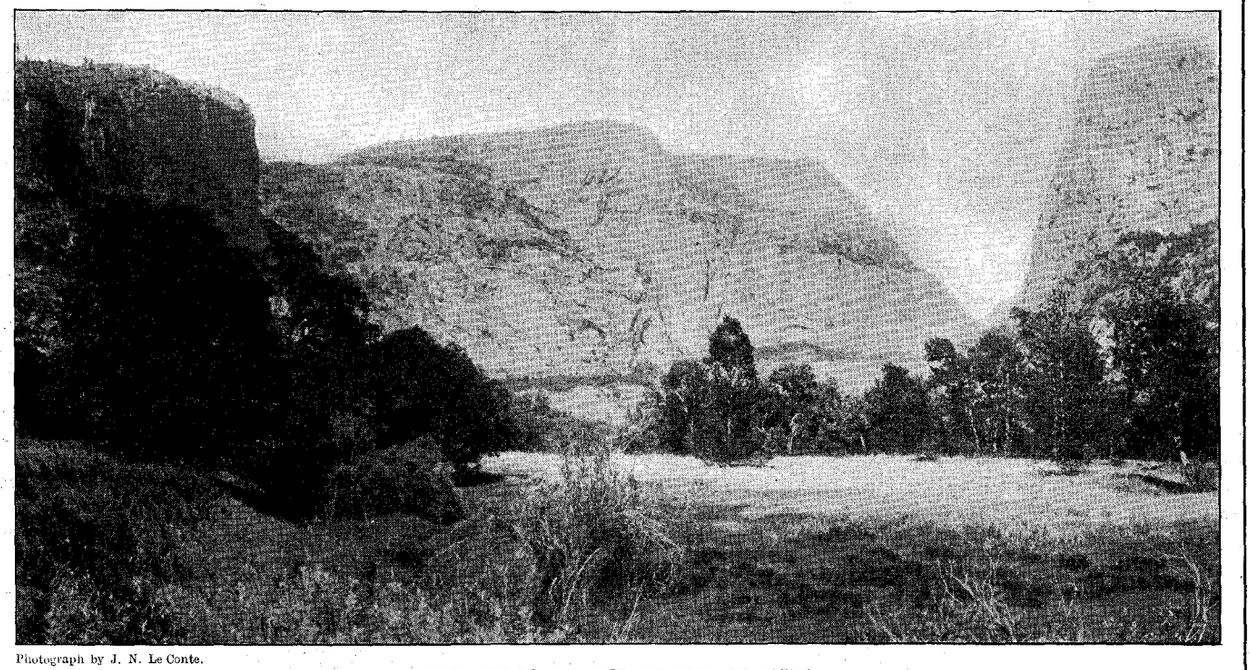

Photograph by J. N. Le Conte.

THE FLOOR OF THE HETCH HETCHY.

This view shows the lower end of the valley. The line of vegetation about a third of the way from the bottom of the grey granite cliffs in the background corresponds approximately with what will be the water-line if the valley is changed into a lake.

"It not only serves the purposes of irrigation and domestic purposes, but it gives power to pump the subsurface water to irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres that can never be irrigated in any other way. It goes further than that; it provides a fund for building roads and boulevards and opening up one of the greatest national parks that exist in this country."

FENCING OFF THE NEGRO

THE RACE PROBLEM may be solving itself by the evolutionary process, as wise observers assure us it must do, but its path to the ultimate goal is not without occasional jars, the latest one being caused by the movement for residential segregation in some of the large Southern cities, notably Baltimore and Louisville. The council of the Maryland city recently passed an ordinance providing for race segregation, and the other day the State Court of Appeals affirmed its constitutionality. In Louisville the question has been agitated considerably, and the idea has received the indorsement of the Louisville *Times*. The Baltimore *Sun*, professing the kindliest sentiments toward the colored people of the city, advises them to "accept the situation as fixt by the present law and not undertake to keep alive an issue which it is to their best interest to remove from the field of agitation." The New York *Evening Post*, on the other hand, insists that the legislation is undemocratic, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* holds that it is "class legislation, violative of the spirit if not of the letter of the Constitution." It is generally predicted that the ordinance will not be accepted as final by the negroes until the Supreme Court of the United States has passed upon it. The argument of the opposition is summed up in an article by Samuel Want in the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, from which we quote in part:

"It is a settled rule of decision in the United States Supreme Court, before which the question of the constitutionality of the legislation in question will come for ultimate determination, that legislation may be stricken down as unconstitutional where its operation is to deprive persons of some constitutional right or guaranty, even tho the language of the enactment, taken alone, could not be held objectionable.

"Applying this principle to the segregation legislation the significant fact is that in its operation—having regard to the conditions existing in this city—it absolutely prohibits negroes from occupying any of the desirable residential sections of the city, with a few insignificant exceptions.

"No real analogy to the segregation legislation can be found in the laws providing for separate accommodations for colored people in schools, street-cars, and railroad coaches, for in all such cases the very essence of the decisions upholding the statutes is that substantially equal or at least satisfactory and reasonable accommodations are to be provided, notwithstanding the separation, while in the case in hand the essential effect of the legislation is to deprive a portion of the population of the right to occupy any (with rare exceptions) but the least desirable sections of the city."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says "the ordinance is a kind of sumptuary legislation," and "analogous to the prohibition laws that have been enacted in many of the States." This paper thinks that Southern cities other than Baltimore have "found it possible to prevent the invasion of select residential neighborhoods by undesirables, either white or black, without resorting to discriminatory enactments, the immediate effect of which is to aggravate race prejudice." Viewing the problem from a Southern standpoint, the Charleston *News and Courier* says:

"In the South, where in questions of this sort we deal with facts and not with theories, the belief will prevail that Baltimore's experiment is likely to work out for the good of both races and that it will promote the material progress of the city. The fact that sentiment among the white taxpayers of the city is overwhelmingly in favor of segregation is not needed to justify the change.

"Every Southern city knows where its disease centers lie. It may not be the negro's fault that he does not maintain proper sanitary conditions in his home, for generally he fails to understand the need of sanitation; but it is stretching the idea of democracy pretty far when it is used to prohibit a step which is sure to be an effective preventive of disease."

No definite steps have been taken in the Kentucky city, but of the problem the Louisville *Times* says that—

"Sooner or later, it must be settled. The sooner it is settled the less is the danger of friction between the races, the greater the saving in property values, the more certain that reason, not passion, will dictate the decision reached."

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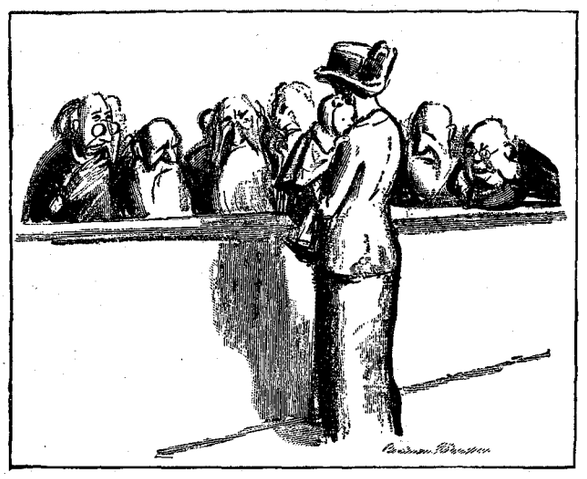
THE CRIME OF MOTHERHOOD

IRONIC or indignant criticism from the local press greets the policy of the New York Board of Education in penalizing motherhood among school-teachers, altho here and there it finds a defender among the papers of other cities. This policy has been made evident in a number of instances, of which the most conspicuous is the case of Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto, now before the courts. After eighteen years of efficient service, and within two years of the time when she would have been eligible for a pension, Mrs. Peixotto was dismissed for neglect of duty because she was absent without leave for the purpose of bearing a child. It will be recalled that some months ago another New York teacher, Mrs. Catherine Edgell, applied for leave for the same purpose, and was refused it. It is said that Mrs. Edgell has now returned to her classroom, but that her name is no longer on the pay-roll. The vote of the Board dismissing Mrs. Peixotto was 27 to 5. Other mothers on the city's teaching staff have been summoned for trial, and a resolution has been passed directing a thorough search for still other offenders who, as *The Tribune* remarks, "may be concealing their shame." The same paper notes with satisfaction a movement for the abolition of the Board of Education in its present form, and the substitution of "a smaller, more expert body." And returning to the subject in another issue it goes on to say:



BOARD OF EDUCATION—"You may marry, but you must not have children." —Robinson in the New York *Tribune*.

"Having been so successful in ferreting out criminals among our married women teachers who actually had the brazen immorality to have children, our Board of Education now seeks other fields to conquer. General Wingate, one of the sternest moralists on the list, suggests that marriage itself shall bar a woman from teaching.

"There is at least real logic in this view. To permit a woman to teach after marriage, but to oust her if she has a child, is about as inconsistent and immoral a stand as a supposedly intelligent and moral body of men could take. To adopt General Wingate's suggestion would at least relieve the Board of the odium of actively instigating wrong.

"Of course, such insignificant ideals as efficient teaching and justice to women are quite another affair. By the time the members of the Board awake to the importance of these topics they will probably have been long since legislated out of existence."

It is an interesting coincidence, agrees *The World*, that Drs. Howe and Goodnow, the Board of Estimate experts, should be advocating a Board of Education of eight members, "with greater executive and general powers and less scope of interference in administrative details." "In public service," it adds, "whom the gods would destroy they sometimes first make ridiculous." "I am against the principle of having mother-teachers in the schools," declares Abraham Stern, chairman of the Committee on Elementary Schools, who states almost in the same breath that 138 women teachers have been married since July, and that on an average 500 teachers become brides each year. In the discussion of Mrs. Peixotto's case before the Board of Education two members, Dr. Ira S. Wile and Chairman Arthur S. Somers, of the committee on high schools, strongly championed the cause of the mother-teacher. Says Dr. Wile:

"The issue in this case is whether a married woman who becomes a mother is to be dismissed from the service. You can not discharge her for being married, but you want to throw her out because she has borne a child. Literally, you seek to penalize motherhood—a condition that is strictly not Board of Education business.

"Your business is to employ teachers who are efficient. If you throw Mrs. Peixotto out you will have brought upon this city—upon yourselves, rather—the unenviable distinction of being the only education board in this country to take such a step. In France, and in the Russia that is held up so unfavorably in matters of humanity, Mrs. Peixotto, by the rules, would have been given a leave of absence on pay. In England and Germany a leave of absence without pay is granted.

"Aside from this, your stand is that the efficiency of the teacher is impaired. Can you show me how the fact that a teacher is a mother warps her efficiency? Do you not know that in the best of our private schools married women receive preference as teachers?

"It is not a matter of whether other teachers are waiting in line for employment—you have here the question of efficiency, and I need do no more than point to the record of eighteen years' service of which Mrs. Peixotto may proudly boast."

Mrs. Peixotto's attorney denounced the decision of the Board as "against public policy and public morality." Defending the dismissal, Commissioner Abraham Stern argued that child-bearing means interrupted work and diverted attention, and necessitates "the employment of substitutes who are, in many cases, mere makeshifts," and "the pupil suffers." At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Superintendent of Schools Maxwell, while declining to say whether a woman teacher was more or less efficient after marriage, admitted that "the teacher is absent from school much more after her marriage." Meanwhile the Board is awaiting the decision of the court in the case of Mrs. Peixotto, who sues for reinstatement on the ground that her dismissal was illegal.

The only question that the Board of Education should consider, insists *The Commercial*, is whether or not married women should be employed as teachers, since "to forbid a married woman to become a mother is an idea so repellent and so fraught with evil that the public conscience will never accept it."

Turning to outside papers, we find the Washington *Post* declaring that "the action of the New York Board of Education is founded upon common sense, and it is wholly unjust to construe it as disapproval of motherhood." Says this Washington daily:

"Few persons will attempt to argue that a mother, engaged in caring for an infant, can give much attention to a classroom full of other children. Her first interest, naturally, will be with her own child. For at least a year she should give her entire attention to her own child, and if she leaves her own offspring to return to her teaching occupation, she is forced to neglect one or the other. Even tho her own child is in good hands, her thoughts are apt to wander to her home, and the education of the children whom she is supposed to teach naturally suffers.

"If a woman with a child were without a husband to support her, there would be some excuse for the uproar in New York, but inasmuch as it must be clear that she can not do her full duty by her pupils and her own child and husband at the same time, there is ample reason for the action taken by the Board of Education."

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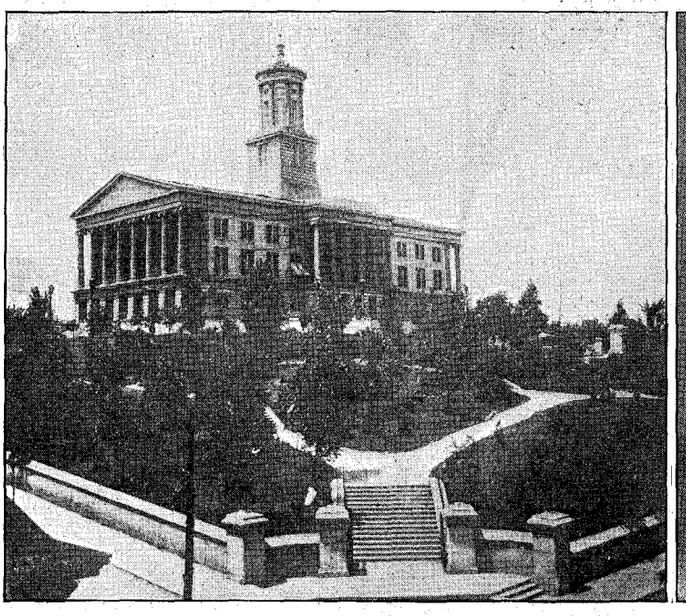
EX-GOV. M. W. PATTERSON.

His change of front in espousing the prohibition cause was one of the notable surprizes of the campaign.



THE STATE CAPITOL,

The scene of a legislative struggle that lasted for some nine months, with the concomitants of adjournments, filibusters, and rulings from the Chair which brought armed men into the assembly chamber.

THE MAYOR OF MEMPHIS.

Mr. Crump's leadership is generally held responsible for fighting off the passage of the enforcement laws.

STORM-CENTERS IN THE TENNESSEE PROHIBITION STRUGGLE.

KEEPING TENNESSEE DRY

DRINK may cause all sorts of trouble, but the reports from Tennessee seem to show that the passage of a prohibition law may, after all, have much the same effect. Or, as a New England editor views it from afar, the coming of the "cold-water" wave has plunged the people of the State into "the hottest kind of hot water." Tennessee, and less conspicuously Arkansas, Ohio, and Delaware, are now, says the New York *Evening Post*, "offering proof of the fact that if it is hard to secure prohibition laws, it is still harder to enforce them." For the struggle that has been going on in Tennessee for months has been caused by the efforts of the Governor of the State and the friends of the recently enacted prohibition law to secure its enforcement in the cities. An enforcement law now stands on the statute-books, but only after a campaign that has roused bitter feelings throughout the State, brought armed men into the legislative halls, and led those opposed to the new legislation to exclaim that "the State of Tennessee is in the clutches of a conscienceless and irresponsive oligarchy headed by a tyrannous satrap."

The prohibition issue has been "a ubiquitous trouble-maker" in Tennessee for years, the Hartford *Courant* reminds us; it has disintegrated the Democratic party, "arrayed the farm-house counties against the cities," indirectly caused the death of ex-Senator Carmack, and furnished the country "a spectacle of Tennessee legislators scurrying to adjacent States and sojourning there to break the quorum." The present fight for law enforcement goes back to the legislative sessions of last winter and spring. In September the Governor called a special session chiefly for the consideration of enforcement legislation. It met, and obstructive tactics were brought into play to defeat the measures supported by the Governor and the united Republicans and Independent Democrats. As *The Courant* tells the story in a brief editorial summary:

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GOVERNOR HOOPER,

Who led in the recent successful fight in Tennessee for legislation to secure the enforcement of the liquor laws.

"The Prohibitionists clamored that the 'regular' Democrats were taking orders from Mayor Crump, of Memphis, as from a boss, and that he was the agent of the liquor interests. The Speaker of the House was accused of high-handed usurpation. On the other hand, the 'regular' Democrats complained that gunmen had been brought to the State-house to intimidate them. 'In order to have what they call "law enforcement,"' said the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), 'they bring into the Capitol at Nashville a lot of bull-necked thugs armed to the teeth and prepared to shoot at a signal.' Nobody was shot, however; in spite of the presence of the gunmen the filibuster continued and prevailed; the legislature adjourned in a near-riot."

This meant the call for another extra session, and an appeal by the Governor to the citizens of the State to gather in mass-meetings "to instruct, encourage, and support both the Governor and the General Assembly in the restoration of the majesty of the law." Many of these meetings were well attended and enthusiastic, we glean from Tennessee dispatches. At Murfreesboro former Governor Patterson, once an antiprohibitionist, announced a change of heart, saying:

"The trouble was not all over the Prohibition Law, not altogether in the non-enforcement of the law, but in the accursed thing itself. . . . . .

"From now as long as life lasts I am the uncompromising foe of the liquor traffic."

While the meetings were going on court

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orders closed many illegal saloons in Nashville, Clarksville, Chattanooga, and Knoxville. As a result of the brief session of the legislature which convened on October 13, tho a bill authorizing the courts to remove inefficient county and municipal officers failed, the people of Tennessee have, in Governor Hooper's words,

"been granted the right to go into the courts with civil lawsuits and exterminate the lawless saloon. They will no longer be compelled to sit with folded hands and suppress indignation while faithless public officials refuse to enforce the criminal laws.

"The shipment of liquor from one county to another has been forbidden, and the Federal Webb Law has been made effective by prohibiting the shipment of liquor into the State."

It is gratifying to the Nashville *Banner*, which has been a leader in the agitation for enforcement of the liquor laws, that "the means for crushing the booze rebellion seem to be in sight," for even tho all the bills were not passed, what has been done "is a start in the right direction." The best thing of all, in its opinion, is the fact that the county mass-meetings throughout the State have shown "that the people are determined on law enforcement." The Nashville *Tennessean* can not conceal its exultation over the defeat of the enemies of the liquor legislation of 1909. It says:

"What the liquor agents and dealers are pleased to call a 'wave of hysteria' is now sweeping over the State, a hysteria that is for the rigid enforcement of the prohibition laws. It is commanding and irresistible, and is sweeping the lawless liquor traffic from the State. It is closing permanently and forever the open saloon in Tennessee, and it is doing this in an orderly, natural, and legal way."

Well, concludes the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, representing another side of Tennessee opinion, it remains to be seen "how far these bills will go toward eliminating the drinking of whisky and beer." Their force and potency, it remarks, "depend upon the same quantity that was behind the original prohibition bills."

"In a county where there is a strong sentiment for prohibition the laws are reasonably well enforced—about as well as the laws against murder, larceny, horse-stealing, fighting, and adultery.

"In the counties where there is small prohibition sentiment there is a corresponding laxity in the observance of the Prohibition Law."

The issue in Tennessee, for the last word has apparently not yet been said, is variously explained by editors outside the State. In the Louisville *Post's* opinion the question to be decided is "whether the people of Tennessee are fit for self-government or whether they will submit to be ruled by the Whisky Ring." The St. Paul *Dispatch*, on the other hand, is interested in the new "Tennessee theory" of law, which "admits that prohibition in Tennessee is a failure in spite of law, yet would put new law on the statute-books to enforce laws already there." And *The Dispatch* presents its idea of "what seems to be the trouble with Tennessee" in these words: "Prohibition never yet has totally prohibited, and it prohibits not at all when it is attempted among people who oppose it or even favor it in a half-hearted way." The New York *Evening Post* recalls that there are other States in Tennessee's position. For instance:

"In Arkansas, where an emergency clause carried the recent Prohibition Law into immediate effect, and the saloons, having lost an appeal to the courts, are giving evidence of an underground resistance, mass-meetings are being held to insist upon the law's observance. In Ohio and Delaware the trouble is with liquor shipments into local-option territory. In the former State, Chief Justice Pennewill upheld last week the Hazel Law, prohibiting common carriers from accepting such shipments; in the latter, a referendum election has been called to pass upon a similar law."

The difficulty, observes *The Evening Post* finally, "seems everywhere to have a twofold root: in a saloon element that does not know when it is beaten, and in city police or country sheriffs who must be goaded by new laws to enforce old ones."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IF they run Huerta out of Mexico, he might try his hand in the Tennessee legislature.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

THE trouble with Mexico is that if it were not Huerta it would be somebody else just like him.—*Boston Transcript.*

"MEXICO safe except for bandits." It seems to be safer for the bandits than for anybody else.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

SULZER'S experience makes it probable that future Tammany candidates will consent to be clever and let who will be good.—*Washington Star.*

THE captain of the *Volturno* was every inch a man, but, alas, every man is not an Inch.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

As we understand it, Uncle Sam has notified the Santo Dominican Army that he must get sober and go to work.—*Washington Herald.*

MR. SULZER may be ruefully contemplating the Mexican way of impeaching a hundred legislators by a single Chief Executive.—*New York Evening Post.*

GENERAL HUERTA speaks intelligently when he refers to the "underground route out of Mexico." That is the way his predecessor took.—*New York World.*

THE Bull Moose party serves notice that it proposes to go on fighting fiercely. Meanwhile, the G. O. P. continues to fatten the calf and cling to hope.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

VINCENT ASTOR who has $100,000,000 and proposes to run a model farm and fight Tammany at the same time, must have an exaggerated idea of his wealth.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IT costs more than $3,000,000 a week to run the City of New York. We willingly accept the Controller's figures for it, but hanged if we believe it is worth the money.—*Manchester Union.*

CIVIL SERVICE can always depend upon having a friend in the minority.—*Washington Post.*

IMMEDIATE danger of the Tennessee legislature lynching itself has passed.—*Columbia State.*

The latest Balkan outbreak brings up the question as to who put the lie in Allies.—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

ONE would think that President Huerta is trying to put through a currency measure!—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

ALL EFFORTS TO INDUCE HUERTA TO RESIGN PEACEFULLY HAVE FAILED.

—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean.*

EVIDENTLY Underwood isn't Hobson's choice.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union.*

WHATEVER else President Huerta may have done to the Mexican Congress he didn't read his speeches to it.—*New York Press.*

IT is hardly probable that Huerta will be able to borrow money easier as dictator, but perhaps he can take it easier.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

RUSSIA will doubtless reciprocate by suggesting to Congress methods for conducting the trials of negroes in some Southern States.—*Wall Street Journal.*

JAMES J. HILL thinks the Administration Currency Bill "too socialistic to suit most Americans." Maybe he doesn't know how socialistic most Americans are.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union.*

NOT only is Mr. Bryan as good a diplomat as Europe can boast of—judging from the Balkan affair—but he is a whole lot better Chautauqua lecturer than European cabinets hold.—*Chicago News.*

THE Prince of Monaco has set down his name for the forthcoming distribution of Government land in western Nebraska. Apportionment is made by drawing lots, and the Prince's action was probably force of habit.—*New York Evening Post.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

GERMANY'S BREAD DEFICIT

BEEF AND PORK in Germany have been for many years extremely scarce, and on reliable authority, as the German press witness, horse, not to say dog, has been as popular a viand as the chicken or the calf. This year, however, there is also a bread shortage. The protective policy which regulates Germany's importing business has not redounded to the comfort of what Bebel proudly styled "the proletariat aristocracy." The potato famine in Ireland with all its fearful and melancholy incidents finds at present some parallel in the wheat famine of Germany's overpopulated kingdoms and provinces. The Empire of Kaiser William can not feed its people excepting by means of costly importations from the far Eastern and Western worlds. Even the finest harvests of Westphalia and Bavaria fail to fill the mouths of the teeming millions that hold the land saved for them by the valor of Arminius. We learn from *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) this condition of things is keeping the country poor. According to Goldsmith,

> "There was a time, ere England's ills began,
> When every rood of land maintained its man."

At present in Germany every rood of land does not maintain its man, and we read in the paper cited above:

"Altho Germany has just had an excellent harvest, and the figures given are almost record ones, the import of wheat has again risen in comparison with the previous year. As an agricultural country, Germany produces chiefly rye, oats, and potatoes, whereas for many years past she has been one of the largest importers of wheat. The entire import for the first eight months of this year amounted to 15,635,127 double cwts. as compared with 13,930,889 double cwts. in the previous year."

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in Germany's importation of wheat lies in the fact that the United States furnishes most of this grain to the Empire, Argentina and Russia being outrun in the race. Thus we are told:

"Russia, which two years ago supplied more than half of the wheat imported into Germany, has now sunk to the fourth place. In the year 1911 this country imported more than nine million double cwts. of wheat into Germany, whereas the supply for this year has shrunk to a little more than two millions. The Russian wheat supply is now far exceeded by that of Canada. From the latter country Germany has this year received nearly four times as much as in 1911, viz., 2,141,447 double cwts. The import from the Argentine Republic has this year not quite reached the same figures as in the last year, but still amounts to 4,196,003 double cwts. The import of wheat from the United States of America has increased in the most extraordinary manner. This country has now taken the first place, even sending a larger supply than the Argentine Republic. Whereas less than two million double cwts. of wheat reached Germany from the United States in the first eight months of the previous year, the amount for the same period of his year amounts to nearly five and one-half millions (5,406,775) double cwts."

Roumania, one of the chief wheat countries of Europe, has failed in her wheat, and Germany has turned to Asia, East and Southeast. To quote further:

"The imports from Australia and British India show a rise as compared with those of the previous year; from the first-named country they amounted to 695,921, from the latter 377,717 double cwts. On the other hand, the import from Roumania, which last year surpassed that of Canada, shows a very decided falling off. From over two millions, it has sunk to a little more than 600,000. No doubt the war in the Balkans is mainly responsible for this sudden decrease. Nevertheless, there is every reason to suppose that, in the future, overseas countries, especially the Argentine Republic, the United States of North America, Australia, and India, will be the chief sources from which Germany will draw her wheat supply."

ALCOHOLISM IN RUSSIA

THE BEST MINDS in Russia stand aghast at the ravages wrought in Russian society by the abuse of *vodka*, the national spirituous drink of the lower orders. The Government at St. Petersburg has maintained a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of this commodity and has promoted with great energy its production and use. The Army and Navy that fought with Japan were supported by the revenue that came from this monopoly, and Russia, we are told, has replenished the privy purse of its sovereign from the sale of a drink that is actually tending to the demoralization of the common people. As far as we can learn from the opinion of the Russian press, ever since the Russian Government declared *vodka* a State monopoly, and assumed the rôle of the saloon-keeper, the liquor business there has been making rapid

THE GOOD-ROADS QUESTION IN RUSSIA.
The highway to financial prosperity!
—*Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg).

progress and has become one of the main sources of income of that country. Last year the Government of the Czar realized from the sale of liquor $412,000,000, and for the first six months of this year the proceeds exceeded those for the corresponding period of last year by nearly $23,500,000, which figures, perhaps, tend to show that the Russian bureaucracy has been successful in one branch of endeavor, at any rate. It may be recalled here that Mr. Maklakov, the Minister of the Interior, said in an interview with a French journalist some time ago that the "severe climate of Russia makes alcohol a vital necessity to the masses." But some Russians do not agree with that statesman's view, and have very different ideas about the results of the Government's activity in that direction. "Public drunkenness has been growing to extraordinary proportions," says the *Ryetch* (St. Petersburg), and the increase in drinking "has assumed a really threatening character." The radical press, and even some conservative organs, have been conducting a vigorous campaign against the liquor monopoly. Mr. M. Menshikov, of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), condemns it in the following words:

"A State monopoly of the source of drunkenness exists only

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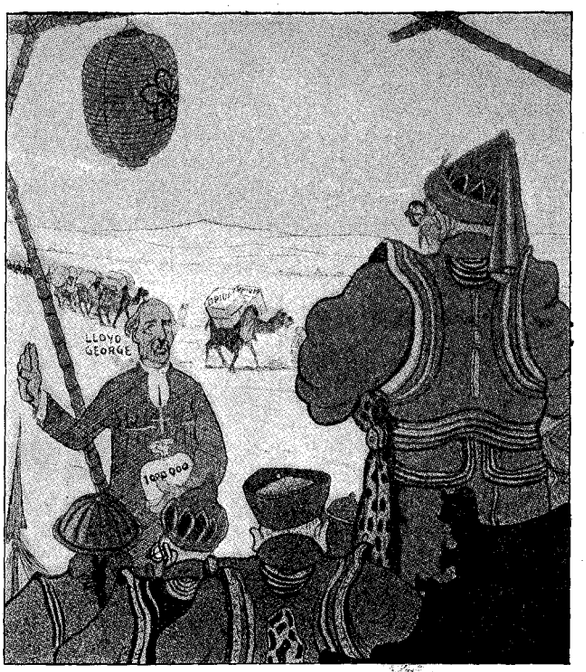
here, in Russia, and all the rest of the world—it seems, without exception—does not allow the complicity of the Government in this public vice. In the whole world, even in the barbaric and pagan, the rôle of the Government is presumed to be a struggle against vices, but not participation in the way of their exploitation. . . . Our official publicists (oh, how hard their task is!) maintain that the Government sells alcohol exclusively with a view to limiting the evil: that if it should allow perfect freedom in the manufacture and sale of this poison, drunkenness would reach 'quite incredible limits.' However, the experience of all nations—both Christian and pagan—which grant freedom in this respect, shows different results. Public intemperance in those countries persists, but it is far less and not so appalling as here. Why? For one simple reason. Repudiating the monopoly of liquor, the governments in the West deprive this vice of the most powerful capital in the world, that of the State. They deprive it of the most powerful mechanism of distribution, the governmental system. They take from it the highest authority, that of State approval. That alone constitutes a hard blow to vice. . . . Some may say: Permitting the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcohol, the governments in the West grant freedom to this evil. Not at all. Only an opportunity for evil is afforded, but simultaneously measures are taken to limit the opportunity. Not getting into an irreconcilable contradiction with itself, like our Government, the Western authorities can fight drunkenness like any other vice. But here the temperance movement, as is known, frequently meets with opposition on the part of the Government. The resolutions of numerous village assemblies regarding the closing up of saloons and Government liquor stores have not been affirmed, petitions have not been granted, preachers of temperance have frequently been dealt with as common rioters, and subjected to punishment. . . . Despite the categorical 'wish' of the Imperial Duma that liquor should not be sold in the colonization lands of Siberia belonging to the Government and the Ministry of Domains, liquor is being freely sold there. . . . For many years the press and society have pointed to the unseemliness of selling liquor on great Christian holidays or in the early hours when the working people go to their factories and mills, or of selling it in such small quantities that the last cent might be taken from the beggar. The indecency and the great harm of it are well understood, but what can you do if the nature of trade in general and that in liquor in particular, demands that the trade should adapt itself to the chief consumer—the drinking masses? Having become the owner of and dealer in such a poisonous product, the Government has placed itself in a false position from which there is no way out. To limit the traffic means to limit the income . . . ; not to limit it means really to make drunkards of the people."



ENGLAND'S OPIUM TRADE IN THE EAST.

LLOYD GEORGE—"What do you pay for the privilege of poisoning your subjects with opium?"

EASTERN PRINCE—"About a million a year."

LLOYD GEORGE—"Heaven bless your Majesty for so greatly enriching our treasury." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

In conclusion, Mr. Menshikov takes this more hopeful view, however:

"No matter how much bureaucratic eloquence the 'liquor publicists' should expend, the fate of the liquor monopoly in Russia is already decided. If not the days, the years of this unhappy child of Count Witte and Kokovtzov are numbered. I say this with absolute certainty, because I can not conceive that the clouding of the Government's consciousness in this question can last much longer. Seeing the terrible results of public intemperance, it is quite improbable that the Duma and the Imperial Council will not attempt to check the danger, that the Church will not take a hand, enlightened society, and lastly the Government itself."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPREAD OF THE OPIUM-HABIT IN INDIA

IT APPEARS that while China, under a frankly "heathen" Government, is applying the most drastic measures possible to crush the opium-habit—and is succeeding in its attempt—the vice is actually spreading in India, under a Christian domination. According to the "Statement Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress of India During the Year 1911–12, and the Nine Preceding Years," recently issued by the British-Indian Government, the internal consumption of the poppy poison rose 21.4 per cent. in the last decade. As stated on page 194 of this ponderous official publication, while India used 847,332.4 pounds of its home-grown opium in 1901–02, its consumption had jumped to 1,028,892.3 pounds in 1911–12, a net increase of 181,439.9 pounds. The curious fact about this increase is that, as the authority quoted says, "only a small part is . . . attributable to the growth of the population." This remark becomes very plain when it is read in conjunction with the statement, in another part of the book, that the increase in the population of the Provinces constituting British India between 1901 and 1911 was 12,662,000, or only 5.5 per cent. The consumption of opium, we find from this report, has increased in all but one administrative division of British India. Witness the following figures exprest in *seers*—a *seer* being a little more than two pounds:

	1901–02	1911–12	Average Consumption per 1,000 of population, 1911–12
	Seers	*Seers*	*Seers*
Madras	35,629	41,391	1.0
Bombay	46,001	56,278	2.8
Bengal, Bihar, & Orissa	92,857	103,162	1.5
Assam	48,217	60,279	9.1
United Provinces	62,301	61,810	1.3
Punjab	52,798	63,481	3.2
Northwest Frontier Province	2,535	2,637	1.3
Burma	39,858	53,120	5.0
Central Provinces and Berar	29,988	54,357	3.9
Ajmer-Merwara	1,139	2,694	5.3
Coorg	38	49	.3
Baluchistan	662	710	1.7
Total, British India	412,023	499,968	

A further idea of the increase of opium consumption in British India can be formed from the fact that, as stated in the Excise Administration Report of the Punjab, just issued, the amount realized by that local Government from the opium product sold for use in the province rose from $171,146 to $186,182.4 in the twelve months ending on April 31st last—and that this increase is not attributable to the increase of duty during that period. As to the reason why the consumption of opium is increasing in India, the last-named report states with great *naïveté:*

"The good work of police and excise officials, and the assistance derived from the public and local notables, are too often rendered nugatory by the extraordinary leniency of the courts, both original and appellate."

An insight into the classes who use the opium in India is given

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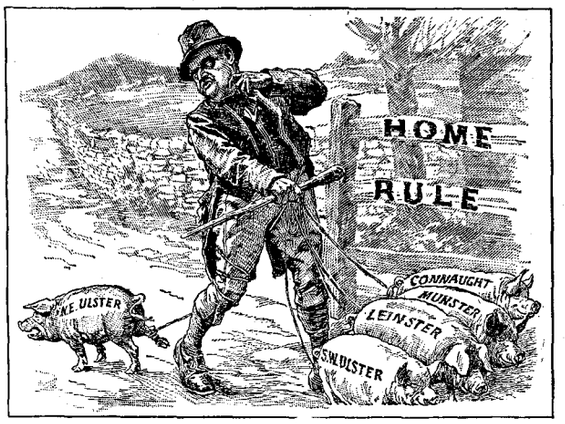

SECOND THOUGHTS.

MR. JOHN REDMOND—"Full shteam ahead! (*Aside*) I wondher will I lave this contrairy little divil loose, the way he'd come back by himself aftherwards?"

—*Punch* (London).

HER LATEST RAG-TIME.

"You made me love you.
I didn't want to do it, I didn't want to do it.
You made me want you,
And all the time you knew it, I guess you always knew it.
You made me happy sometimes—
You made me glad,
But there are times, dear,
You make me feel so bad," etc., etc.

(*Popular Song*)

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

SOME HOME-RULE CARTOONERY.

by a native Indian writer in the current issue of *The London Quarterly Review*, who thus frankly states the case:

"There is no province of British India and no territory governed by a native prince where the drug is not in common use. Generally it is taken in the form of pills: less often it is smoked. The consumption varies in different parts of the country, ranging from 18.7 pounds down to 4.1 pounds *per* 1,000 *per annum* (not taking into account the illicit consumption, which is known to be far from negligible). . . . A considerable portion of the drug consumed in British India and the native States, shocking to relate, is used not by adults, but by infants. The babies, it may be pointed out, do not merely imbibe the poison with their mother's milk, but actually are made to drink it dissolved in water, or to swallow it in the form of a tiny pill. The Government of India, in its capacity of opium monopolist of the Peninsula, it may be noted, especially prepares *balgoli*—children's pills—containing the 'black poison of the East' combined with spices, to be administered to babies. According to the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Opium which reported in 1895, in a single year 1,200,000 of these pills were manufactured.

"Taking India as a whole, fewer women than men take poppy preparations. In some localities, however, its use is so common that a box of opium is handed around among the ladies by the hostess just as chocolates would be passed about in Europe. The men and women who indulge in the vice are, for the most part, middle-aged or old, and seem to feel that it will smooth the path of their dotage by its narcotic influence.

"As to the races caught in the toils of the *papaver* siren, curious to say, the martial peoples have fallen under the spell more than the milder ones. The Rajputs and the Sikhs consume it in quantities. The Marathas, however, as a rule, are not addicted to the vice. The habit is more or less prevalent, broadly speaking, among the Indians in the Army. Many of them take it regularly, the year round, while others use it only during the winter. Among the races with a commercial bent of mind, the Marwaris are known to be the largest eaters of the drug, whereas but few Parsis take it.

"As a rule the vice is indulged in by the wealthy and middle classes, tho some poor people ape their vice. Few cultivators, litter-bearers, fishermen, day laborers, or other people who have to earn their living by the sweat of their brow, are addicted to opium, altho some members of the lower classes, such as tailors, carpenters, and those who do not do extremely heavy work, join the leisured people in the habit. A large number of railway employees, and not a few coolies, are slaves to the poppy.

"On the whole, indulgence in opium is confined to the urban population, and more especially to the inhabitants of large cities. Lucknow and Cawnpore, on account of their close association with the decadent Moslem rule just prior to its total extinction, head the list in this respect; and it is generally admitted that more Mohammedans than Hindu inhabitants of these towns are addicted to the vice. The consumption in Calcutta is very large, probably 10 per cent. of its population taking it. The habit is quite common in Benares and Gya, the prevalence in these places probably being due to the vice rampant amongst the Hindu and Buddhist priests and pilgrims. About 10 per cent. of the population of Madras make use of the juice of the poppy in one form or another.

"While the evil is largely urban, it must not be supposed that the rustics are not addicted to it. On the contrary, it is safe to assume that one-fourth or one-fifth of the adult population of Assam, and of villages in certain districts of the Punjab, habitually use the drug."

A FRANCO-SPANISH FLIRTATION

PROFUSE EXPRESSIONS of mutual good-will and high resolves of governmental harmony are heard in France and Spain after the visit of the French President and his Premier to Madrid. Talk of an alliance, or at the very least an *entente*, is in the air. The great Triple Entente will become a Quadruple Entente, and Spain's new Navy will range proudly alongside the fleets of England, France, and Russia. The more immediate results are to be better harmony in Morocco and a truce in the tariff war that has raised a trade barrier between Spain and France rivaling the Pyrenees. Some of the more sober Paris papers warn their readers against the extravagant expectations that are painting the future in rosy hues, and the German press consider the whole affair vastly amusing. The present condition of this question is well summed up by the London *Statist:*

"The French Prime Minister was so well received during his recent brief visit to Spain that it seems to prove that feeling in the two neighboring countries has grown so cordial that not only are they prepared for an understanding that will bring them much closer together than they have been for a century hitherto, but that there are reasonable grounds for expecting that either an alliance or an *entente* similar to that which exists between our own country and the French Republic is likely to be brought about."

And indeed the principal papers of Madrid for the most part seem to favor the match. The *Imparcial*, for instance, attributes

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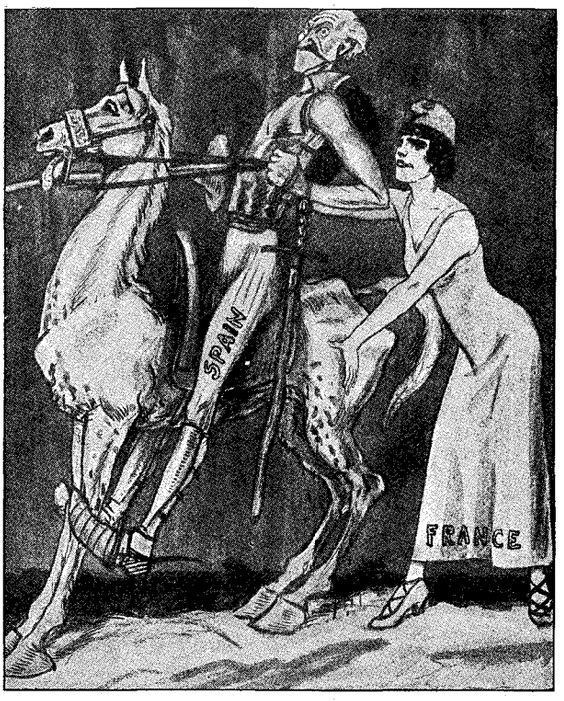
the highest significance to the interview between the Spanish Premier and Mr. Barthou, and adds:

"We may remark that a Franco-Spanish alliance would be a fine stroke of national policy. To associate Spain with the French *entente* with England would indeed be a triumph for Mr. Poincaré's statesmanship."

The organ of the Navy, the *Diario della Marina*, believes the visit "marks a definite stage in the progress toward a Franco-



ENLISTING DON QUIXOTE AGAINST THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE DON—"Yes, Marianne, only say the word and I will charge the German windmill!" —© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Spanish rapprochement," and predicts hopefully that "Spain will make her appearance in the field of international politics on reorganizing her Navy, and will be incorporated in the group of alliances most conformable to her interests, such as the Triple Entente." Indeed, it exclaims, "a new factor has now entered the group of European Powers—the Quadruple Entente, which will prove a guaranty of progress and peace."

French opinion is best reflected in the columns of the *Espagne* (Paris), which was founded expressly for the purpose of drawing closer the ties between the chancelleries of Paris and Madrid. Recently Mr. Pinchot, Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay, wrote an article in this organ in which we read:

"The relations between France and Spain seem to have been prescribed by nature. A large terrestrial frontier joins them together, and if it is true that this frontier—formed by the magnificent chain of the Pyrenees Mountains—constitutes a natural obstacle to invasions and war, it has not prevented these two countries from being kindly neighbors always, so as to know each other, to appreciate each other, and very often in the course of their long history to lend to each other a mutual support."

The great *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which is supposed to express the sober second thoughts of French statesmen, thinks the recent conferences between Mr. Poincaré and King Alfonso will "do something to bind more closely the natural ties that unite the two countries." But it urges caution in expecting too great results from recent friendly speeches:

"We must beware of giving way on this subject to flights of imagination. Already the press have been trying to launch projects and prophecies of extravagant anticipation. They have been discussing plans of an alliance and of naval and military cooperation between France and Spain. Certainly the two States have common interest in the Mediterranean and are destined, unless they fall into deplorable blunders, to defend themselves by a united front. . . . But this is not the same as making formal engagements for a long term to combine their military operations. . . . The first duty of the two Governments is to improve their commercial relations."

This writer goes on to say that a "commercial war" is at present raging between Paris and Madrid, and that "ultra protectionists" have succeeded in reducing the trade between the two markets 38 per cent. since 1891. It is time "to put a stop to this absurd commercial battle."

The German papers speak as if they regarded with amused contempt the idea of a Franco-Spanish *entente*, and we read in the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin), an official organ with a decidedly chauvinistic tendency:

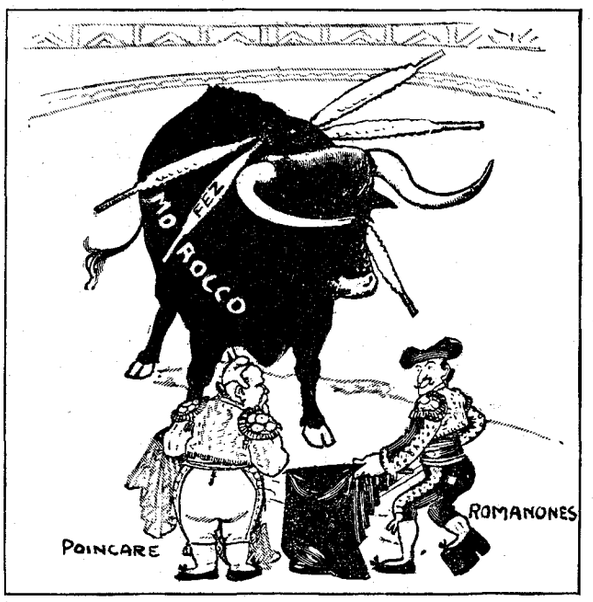
"Mr. Poincaré goes to Madrid! Europe is immediately flooded with speeches and newspaper articles brimming with assurances of friendship and love. Meanwhile people in Spain are compelled to meet these French exaggerations by clearly stating the limitations within which Spain intends to keep in accord with France. This does not, however, restrain Paris journalists from putting on a grand air as if France were putting the whole Kingdom of the Peninsula into its pocket."

The Catholic *Germania* (Berlin), which is glad to have a fling at France for its "Combism" in confiscating French Catholic property, declares:

"Will Mr. Poincaré succeed in realizing the *entente* which France is so anxious for, and thus oppose a Quadruple Alliance to the Triple Alliance? There are so many unknown contingencies which may crop up that we can only refrain from answering the question. The attitude of the Spanish Premier, Mr. Romanones, in any case seems plainly to be bent on checking the exorbitant demands of the French."

"The affair of the pretended Franco-Spanish alliance is becoming really ludicrous," remarks the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, a Conservative paper, in which we further read:

"Already in the fêtes which celebrated the presence of Mr. Barthou at San Sebastian, every onlooker remarked how little



EXTRAORDINARY POLITENESS IN THE BULL-RING.

ROMANONES—"I'll let you finish him."
POINCARÉ—"After you, sir."

—*Compana de Gracia* (Barcelona).

the actual fraternization between the two peoples responded to the elation with which the visit was announced and commented upon. And now, after the visit of Mr. Poincaré to Madrid, which should have excited much more enthusiasm, we have the impression from the declarations published on both sides that 'the mountain labors and a mouse is born.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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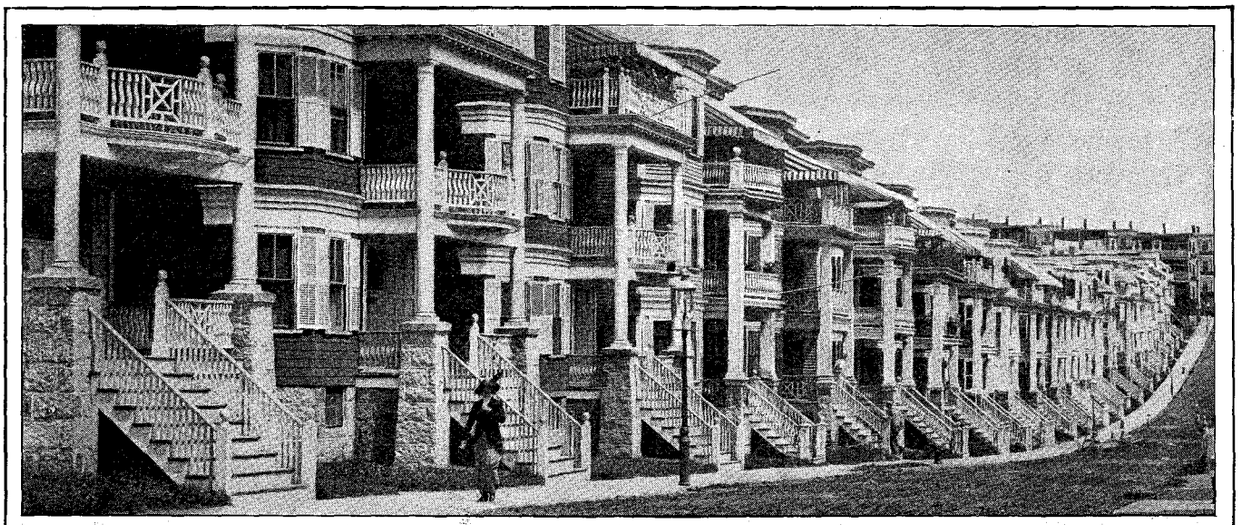
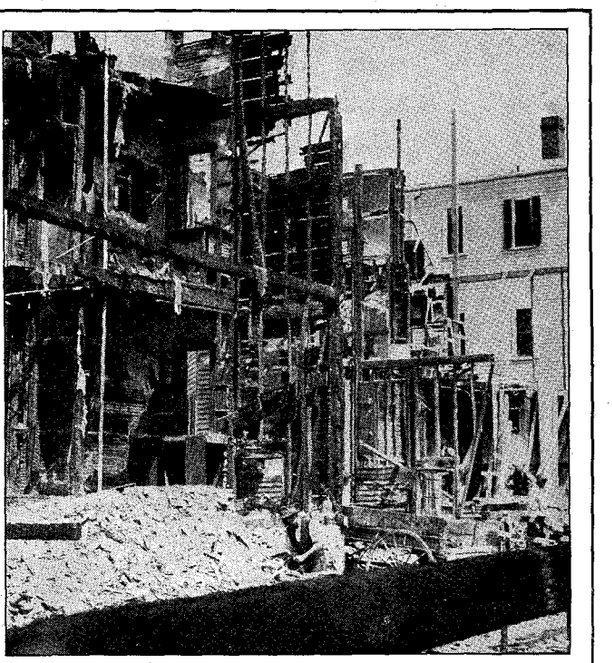
SCIENCE AND INVENTION



A ROW OF WOODEN HOUSES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON'S WAR WITH FIRE

FIRE LOSSES in the United States are regarded by experts as discreditable to our country, and many attribute the blazes that dot the land every day from ocean to ocean to our partiality for inflammable building materials. Altho the rank and file of our citizens remain indifferent, believing, with a fine disregard of arithmetic, that "the insurance companies pay the bills," some of our municipalities are waking up and are making attempts to diminish the loss, by legislation and otherwise. Many of our growing cities show street upon street of new houses built very much like ornamental piles of kindling-wood. People who live in such cities will be interested in the recent passage by the Boston city council of an ordinance considerably extending the fire limits in that city. This ordinance, tho the Boston *Transcript* calls it "feeble" and charges that the council passed it only through "the pressure of cold facts and the knowledge that the public were well aware of these facts," is regarded as a plain step in advance, and is the result of a systematic campaign of education waged by various civic bodies. Mr. G. G. Wheat, Secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who has taken an active part in this movement, writes of it in substance:



A FOURTH-OF-JULY FIRE IN BOSTON.

"Many of our growing cities show street upon street of new houses built very much like ornamental piles of kindling-wood."

"The study of the question of extending the building limits and increasing the area in which no more buildings of wood construction might be erected resolved itself into a study of comparative costs of housing. This study again divided itself into the first cost of construction and the costs of maintenance and depreciation, and this has been taken and applied to a term of years. . . . The figures submitted by builders and obtained on buildings actually constructed show that the difference in cost is less now than it was two years ago.

"The various associations, including the Chamber of Commerce, who have worked in favor of extending the building limit, have realized from the start that this question would probably settle itself on a business basis, and have studied the question from that point of view. It seems very clear that the better construction will be far cheaper in the long run, and even in a period of five or six years, and unquestionably in a period of ten years or more, but great opposition was naturally met from many builders of wood construction and agents of such property. An unusual amount of interest has been given to this by all classes of people, and the very great importance and the reasons for this interest can be well understood when the actual proportion of our total wealth that is invested in residential property is known.

"It is a fact that the business of housing the family has been very rapidly becoming a special business, which is entrusted to other men. These builders of the homes have viewed this business naturally from the standpoint of personal profit. It is not strange that such being the case, the future welfare of the cities has been overlooked and neglected. The study of this entire question of housing has just been opened up in this present study. The State of Massachusetts has passed a law enabling all towns and cities to create a City Planning Board, and in a few weeks a session

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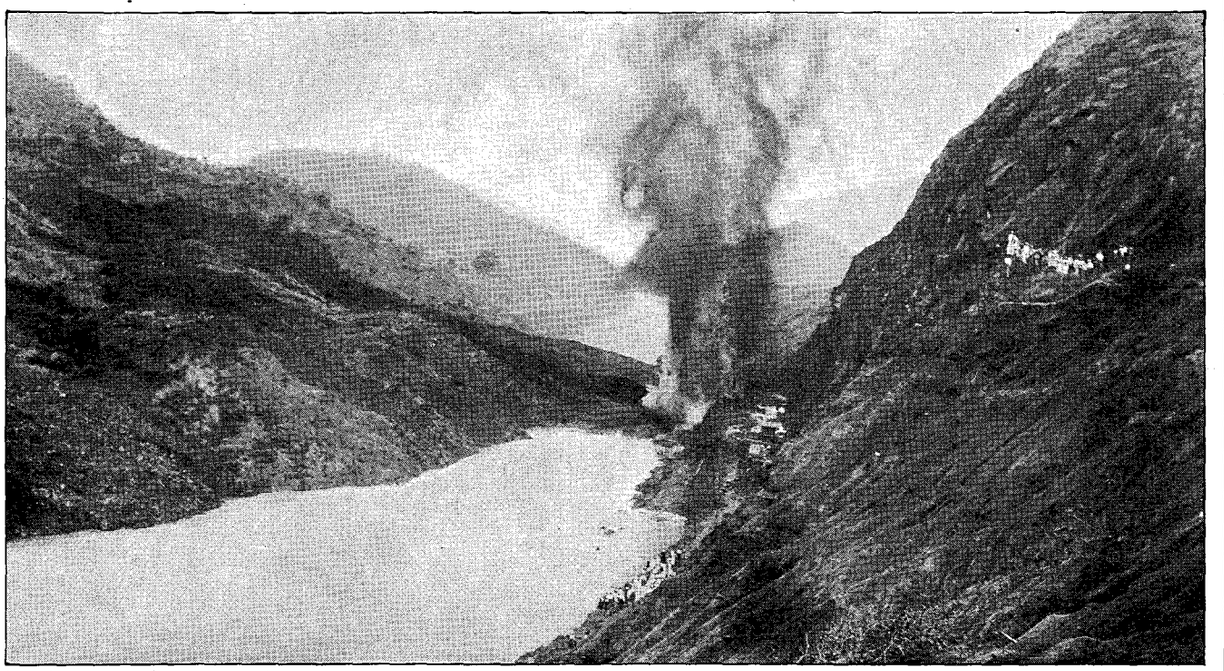

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DYNAMITING THE CUCARACHIA SLIDE.

of two days' program will be given to a broad view of the whole question of better cities, and the housing question will be given a large share of the discussions. Representatives from all cities will attend this convention."

The feeling in Boston just before the ordinance was put upon its passage is represented by the following paragraph from an editorial in *The Transcript* (August 7) describing conditions which have their counterpart in most other American cities:

"It is a quarter of a century since the fire limits of Boston have been extended. The city has grown enormously, and this largely by inflammable wooden buildings. Conflagration menaces huge districts; the fire risk is greater than in any other large city on the continent; the mayor urges extension of the building limits; the Chamber of Commerce seconds him; the fire commissioner and the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange fervently concur, and yet nothing is done. . . . The situation is as anomalous as it is exasperating. It flatly corroborates the jeer of Europeans that in municipal government the American democracy is continually breaking down. In Europe such a situation could never have formed in the first place. Americans abroad who go to a fire expecting excitement are comically disgusted. Yet at home they endure the exorbitant expense of the huge fire hazard docilely enough."

The day after the passage of the bill, the same paper (September 23) exprest its feelings as follows:

"Of course what was accomplished was better than nothing, but it merely relates to territory that should have been covered twenty years ago or more. The great outlying areas still to be developed, and comprizing at least half of the city territory, will continue to be at the mercy of the old crowd. Only to an almost negligible extent does this ordinance protect the physical future of Boston. It merely recognizes a neglect that has lasted over several decades, that has left its blight upon much of the building in the meantime and leaves the greater field open for conditions that will probably be even worse than those we already have. . . . . .

"Something at least has been accomplished. The public is constantly learning what interests and what representatives of these interests are the chief obstructionists of this attempted vital reform. It knows who are banded together to keep Boston a wooden city that they may continue to sell it kindling-wood. Instead of quieting the agitation, the present result of this crusade should be to stimulate it. This should be made an issue at every municipal election until the now rapidly multiplying rookeries are no longer permitted. To be sure, the interests that are cheapening real estate and putting up fire-traps for the people to live in have been given a new lease of dangerous privilege, but it must now be the duty of every good citizen that has an interest in the future of his city, of every business and social organization that desires to see the newer Boston a fit place for self-respecting people to live in, to work before the City Council and before the legislature for the radical improvement of conditions that are now so menacing."

The condition, its partial relief, and the means that have been and are still being adopted to lessen risks from fire, have their lessons for all American municipalities.

A PLAGUE OF CATS

THE AUSTRALIANS, besides the plague of rabbits with which they have been afflicted for many years, are now obliged, it appears, to fight a plague of cats. The cats were introduced originally in the hope that they might take to killing off the rabbits, and now some planters are putting in dogs to kill off the cats. The canines having misbehaved in some instances, the victims are looking about for dog-killers, and apparently there is to be no end to this endless-chain game of The House that Jack Built. The obvious moral is clearly drawn by a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, September 25), who writes as follows:

"The Australians imported rabbits to give themselves the pleasure of hunting them and also to furnish a new product for their estates. As is well known, this plan did not work out well; the rabbits multiplied rapidly, owing to the well-known fecundity of the species; they have consumed pasturage and crops in such a degree that they have become a pest, destroying the food supplies intended for the herds. Every possible means has been employed to get rid of them; prizes of immense value have been offered to whoever would furnish a means of exterminating this prolific race. Nothing has succeeded, and breeders are obliged to live side by side with the enemies that they themselves introduced into their land.

"And now a new pest has appeared in the land—that of cats. These animals, the old ladies' friends, have often left their owners' houses, either voluntarily or because they were driven out, and have founded new families in the bush. In some cases breeders have established cats on their estates in the hope that

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they would make war on the hated rabbit. Unfortunately, the descendants of these domestic cats, completely abandoned to their instincts, have returned to the wild state to such a degree that their type has altered; they have become larger, stronger, and more ferocious than their ancestors. As they find in Australia no enemy of their race, they have multiplied, their forces have gained ground, and they are infesting the whole country.

"To gain a livelihood, they hunt all sorts of small creatures—lizards, opossums, even young lambs, and they also have some appetite for the rabbits. In the Macquary Islands, where they have become particularly numerous, they also attack sea-birds, whose numbers they have diminished together with the eggs that formerly nourished the fishermen.

"It has therefore been decided to make an end of this race of malefactors, and to that end there has been introduced a breed of savage dogs to destroy them. This succeeded very well, but when the cats became scarce, the dogs, to live, began to attack the seals, and now it is proposed to exterminate the dogs!

"It is certain that the cats have lessened the amount of small game, but their effect on the rabbit plague remains yet to be shown.

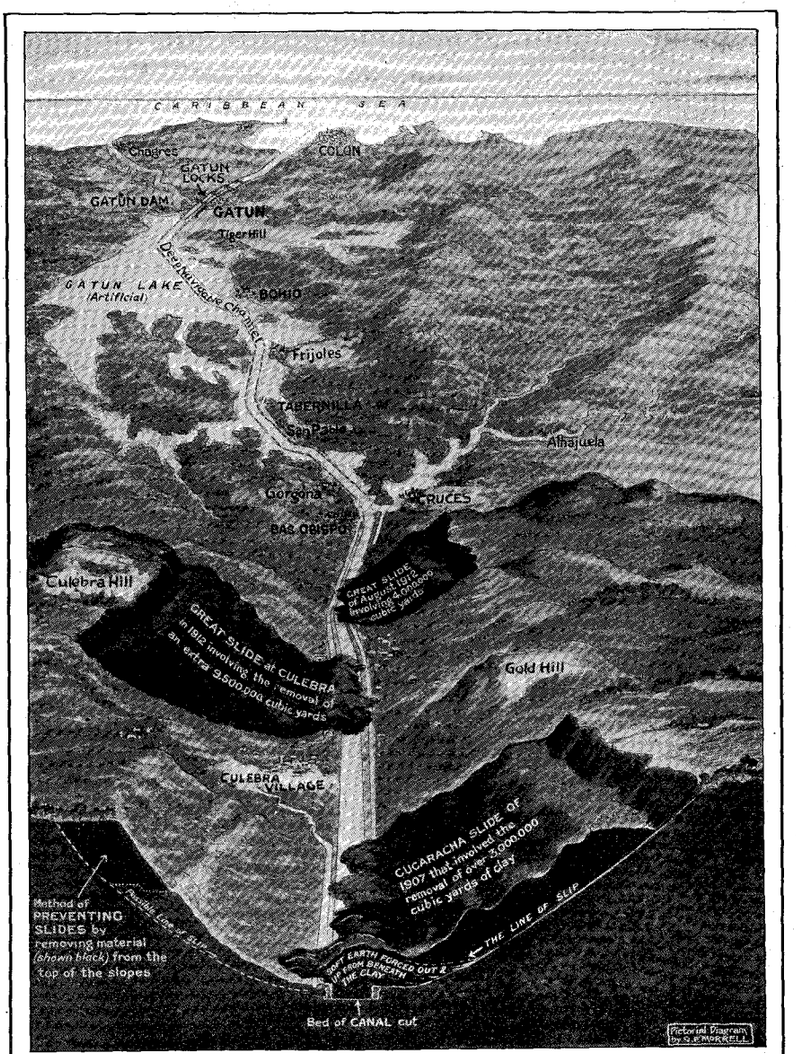
"If we recollect that every country that has destroyed its pilfering sparrows has had later to spend large sums in reimporting the species, we shall realize once again that the Creator, in his goodness, has organized things better than our learned agronomists. This is not to say that we should stand with folded arms before the numerous plagues that assail us, but only that whatever we do should be done with extreme prudence."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CULEBRA SLIDES

WHY IT WAS that all the eminent engineers and scientific men who went over the ground with such painstaking minuteness before we began work on the Panama Canal failed to foresee the enormous earth-glides that have been such an unpleasant feature of the later digging, is explained by Dr. Vaughan Cornish in a paper on the canal work read before the recent meeting of the British Association. Engineers and geologists both based their calculations on the rock as they found it, not foreseeing that its chemical composition was such that contact with water rapidly disintegrated it until it became hardly stronger than sand. We quote from a condensation of Dr. Cornish's paper, printed in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, October 11), as follows:

"Dr. Cornish gave a short sketch of the advance in the knowledge of tropical diseases which had rendered it possible to make the Isthmus healthy, and eulogized the Americans for the establishment of orderly and civilized life in what was, after all, only a great labor camp, temporary in its constitution and polyglot in composition. The efficiency of the organization of the operative force he attributed chiefly to the exceptional qualities of Colonel Goethals, chairman and chief engineer, after whose appointment in 1907 the rapid and efficient prosecution of the undertaking commenced. The greatest engineering triumph up to the present time was the Gatun Dam. It stood solidly, in spite of the looseness of its material, and it was so broadly based that it had not sunk in the soft ground, in spite of its great weight. The water was not yet at its full depth at the back of it; but its rate of rise had been equal to that calculated beforehand, so that there was no evidence of leakage.

"In regard to the slopes to be given to the sides of the Culebra Cut, all the engineers, both American and European, of the International Board appointed by President Roosevelt in 1905 had been in agreement, and all had been wrong. They had said that the rocks would stand firmly at an average slope of three vertical on two horizontal, whereas there are several miles of the cut in which the sides are still collapsing, altho the slope has been reduced to about one vertical on three horizontal—that is to say, less than one-quarter of the proposed steepness. The geologists had likewise failed to foresee the collapse of the sides, and had encouraged the engineers in their misplaced confidence. The source of error was the neglect of both engineers and geologists to take account of the chemical composition and minute mineral structure of the underlying rocks of which they had obtained specimens by boring. Some of these, lying for the most part in thin seams, were completely disintegrated when even a little rain-water reached them, and when the unbalanced pressure became considerable, on account of the deepening of the cut, they flowed like sand. The banks were thus left unsupported, and they collapsed. When the disintegrated seams extended below the bottom of the cut, the accumulated pressure of the fragmentary material heaved up the bottom, often to a height of 20 feet, the mound being, moreover, broad enough to cause a serious reduction in the width of the navigable channel. This trouble still continued, and, in Dr. Cornish's opinion, was likely to continue for a long time. From his own observations on the spot, however, he concluded that, owing to the great width of the bottom of the cut, and the efficiency of the machinery for excavation and dredging, the engineers would be able to maintain a channel of sufficient width and depth for the passage of large ships."


CARIBBEAN SEA
Chagres
COLON
GATUN LOCKS
GATUN DAM
GATUN
Tiger Hill
GATUN LAKE (Artificial)
BOHIO
Trijoles
TABERNILLA
Alhajuela
Gorgona
CRUCES
Culebra Hill
GREAT SLIDE of August 1913 involving 4,000,000 cubic yards
GREAT SLIDE at CULEBRA in 1911 involving the removal of an extra 2,500,000 cubic yards
Gold Hill
CULEBRA VILLAGE
CUCARACHA SLIDE of 1907 that involved the removal of over 3,000,000 cubic yards of clay
Method of PREVENTING SLIDES by removing material (shown black) from the top of the slopes
Possible Line of Slip
THE LINE OF SLIP
SOFT EARTH FORCED OUT FROM BENEATH THE CLAY
Bed of CANAL cut
Pictorial Diagram by G. E. MORRELL

From the London "Graphic."

THE SLIDES THAT MENACE THE CANAL.

"There are several miles of the cut in which the sides are still collapsing," and in Dr. Cornish's opinion this trouble "is likely to continue for a long time," altho the engineers will probably "be able to maintain a channel of sufficient width and depth for large ships."

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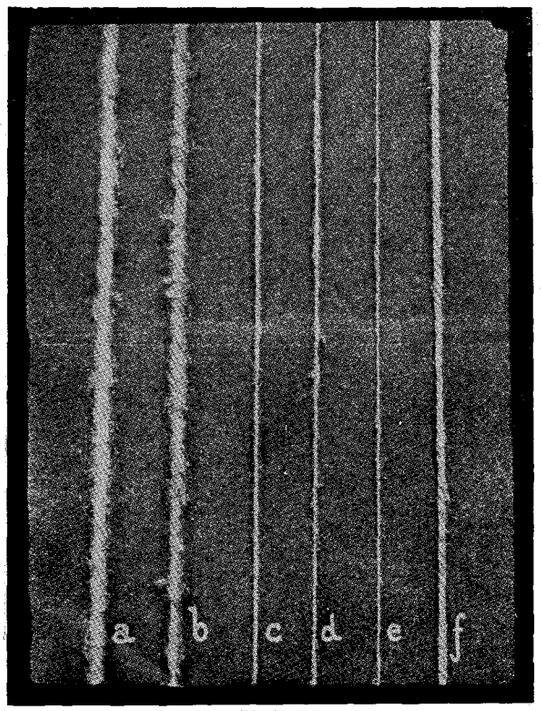
A HINT FOR STEAM ROADS

THE IRE of *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York) is roused by a suggestion that electric railways should now profit by the experience of the steam roads in the development and use of signals. The boot, it says, is entirely on the other leg. If there is one particular thing in which the



KAPOK YARN.

electric roads have nothing to learn of their brothers of steam, it is the maintenance of signal facilities. Writes the editor of *The Journal:*

"The statement that electric railways are in position to, and should, profit by the experience of steam roads in the development and use of signaling systems has been made so often that it is commonly accepted as a matter of fact. There is one particular, however, in which steam railways can learn something from electric roads, and that is how best to maintain signaling facilities.

"It is almost a universal custom among electric railways which have signals to require their maintenance to be handled by the department which looks after the overhead and power facilities. This puts the signal maintenance in the hands of men who are already handling electrical work and are familiar enough with it to be able to assimilate the added labor of caring for the applications of electricity which the signals represent.

"It is true that hardly any signals except such as are electrically operated are used on electric railways, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that these roads have shown a much better appreciation of the fitness of things in keeping all of their electrical facilities under the eye of an electrical department than steam roads have in trying to combine the maintenance of signals with maintenance of track. Steam roads have had for many years a department in charge of their telegraph and telephone facilities, which corresponds in a way to the overhead department on electric roads. But instead of trying to work out a combination of the telephone, telegraph, and signal maintenance, which undoubtedly could have been made successful, they seem to be endeavoring to combine two kinds of labor which are distinctly incompatible. . . . . .

"Electric railways seem to have arrived first—and without straining—at the best solution of the difficult problem of how to maintain signals most economically. And in this respect, at least, steam roads have something to learn from electric railways—even tho the latter may be indebted to the former for much of the pioneer work that has been done in connection with the engineering problems of signaling."

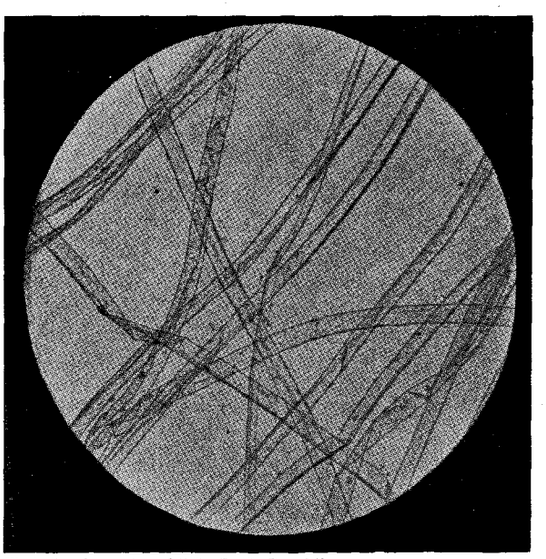
KAPOK: A NEW TEXTILE FIBER

VARIOUS SILKY FIBERS known as "kapok" are used in the industries, especially in Germany, and the invention in that country of improved methods of spinning them is giving their employment great impetus. From an article in the *Monatschrift für Textil Industrie* (Leipsic), by Julius Harraut, technical instructor at Weipert, Germany, we learn that the true kapok fiber comes from the kapok-tree (Eridendron or Ceiba) of the Dutch Indies and Java. It is also grown in Ceylon, British India, and Central America, and experiments are being made with it in German New Guinea and German East Africa. Owing to its lightness and expansive quality it is used for upholstery, mattresses, and similar purposes, but attempts to spin it were long frustrated by the extreme brittleness and smoothness of the fiber, until the invention by Emil Stark of a process by which it may be made into yarns, especially when mixed with cotton, wool, or silk. The Stark process is said to be likewise suited for spinning fibers similar to kapok, particularly the calotropis from Southern Asia and Africa, and which, owing to its extreme length, can be worked more easily than the regular kapok. We quote from a translation of Mr. Harraut's article made for *The Textile World Record* (New York, October) by its editor. We read in substance:

"The kapok fiber under the microscope has a peculiar brightness. The fiber is very transparent and nearly structureless. It has a very wide lumen, or cavity, in contrast with a very thin wall. It is very brittle and is easily broken when subjected to the spinning process, owing to the pressure and twisting to which it is necessarily subjected. The calotropis fiber has a similar structure, but exhibits more distinct longitudinal lines.

"The smoothness and brittleness of the fiber make the spinning process difficult. Both of these properties are taken into consideration in the Stark process, the fiber being treated with a solution, such as ether, carbon disulfid, and also with boiling water. This treatment dissolves the substances that may have adhered to the fiber, which loses its luster by reason of the resulting shrinkage.

"The kapok fiber is obtained from the fruit of a tree which grows to a height of 100 feet and occasionally to a diameter of



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Textile Record."

THE KAPOK FIBER.

three feet. Its roots are straight and grow deep into the ground. The bark of the young tree is light green and later becomes light gray. Under cultivation the tree reaches a height of about 60 feet and a diameter of 26 inches. The white or yellowish blossom develops into the kapok fruit, which is covered by a brownish fivefold husk and is from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in length and one to two inches in thickness.

"At the Brussels Exhibition in 1910 a kapok-tree was shown

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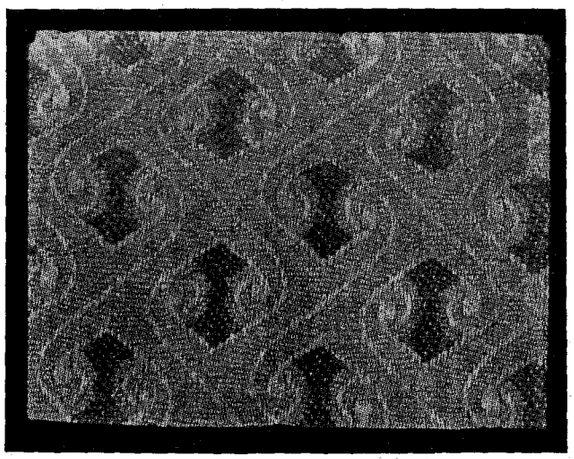
bearing fruit. This tree was exhibited, not because of its importance in the texile industry, but to encourage the growing of kapok in the Dutch colonies. The wood is used for isolating material for telegraph-wires. The kapok fiber is obtained from the seeds found in the husk of the fruit. The fibers become loosened as the fruit ripens.

"When cultivated kapok-trees are raised from the seed, the distance between the trees is 5 to 6 meters. Kapok is seldom cultivated alone, the field being generally planted with coffee and coco.

"The fiber is separated from the seed by hand. The seed with the fiber is thrown into a basket and stirred by hand with a short stick. The heavy seed sinks to the bottom and the fiber is removed from the top. As will be readily understood, this is a slow and expensive process. Attempts have been made to invent a machine for removing the fiber, but without success, owing to its brittle nature. Of late years there has been much adulteration of the kapok fiber by mixing with low grades of cotton and cotton waste. The fiber is packed in square bales at a pressure of 150 to 4,500 pounds to the inch. The bales are covered with jute and fastened with iron bands. Owing to the importance of kapok cultivation in Java, the planters in that colony have tried to protect their trade by marking the product 'Java kapok,' and having each bale stamped to indicate the quality as a guaranty against adulteration.

"Owing to the inflammability of kapok, many fire-insurance companies have refused to take risks on establishments in which this material is used; others having accepted the risks only at very high premiums. The kapok seed yields about 25 per cent. of oil, which is used in the manufacture of soap. The seed from which the oil has been prest is used for fertilizing the land and for feeding cattle."



UPHOLSTERY FABRICS OF KAPOK FIBERS.

THE FIRST DOMESTIC ANIMALS

GENEALOGY is quite as interesting a study when its object is the dog or the horse as when a human family is investigated. Most of those who pursue it, however, confine themselves to recent breeds. It is possible to follow it back to prehistoric ages—not of course with individual lines, but with the larger groups. The result of such studies reveals the fact that man has tamed certain breeds almost ever since he has been man—so far as his remains go to show. From a discussion giving the results of the latest investigations, contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 27), we take the following paragraphs:

"A characteristic trait of certain species of mammals is the facility with which they abandon liberty to live entirely under the domination of man. They pass very easily from the savage to the domestic state, and vice versa. Others, on the contrary, forming the vast majority, absolutely resist all domestication, even when slow and progressive.

"This aptitude for domestication was naturally noticed very early by man, who has used it in the creation of domestic varieties.

"It is possible that the reindeer that lived in central Europe at the end of the Stone Age was more or less domesticated. It is a remarkably stupid animal, and the Lapps of to-day can manage it only with the help of their dogs. As the dog was not surely domesticated at this epoch, the question of the domestication of the reindeer is also doubtful.

"The first animal that we know positively to have been domesticated is the dog. It is known that the accumulations of domestic refuse called 'kitchen middens,' especially frequent in the north of Europe, are regarded as dating at the outset from the neolithic period. Now it has been long noted that all the bones found in these middens are gnawed and more or less eaten. Dogs' bones are also very numerous among them, and it has been experimentally found that this animal is exclusively responsible."

These earliest dogs, we are told, were of medium height and resembled our hounds. At the beginning of the Bronze Age larger dogs made their appearance, and at the end of that age we have numerous varieties. Some of these may have been due to crossings with wolves. As for the horse, it appears to have been abundant, in domestication, during the later Stone and the Bronze ages. We read on:

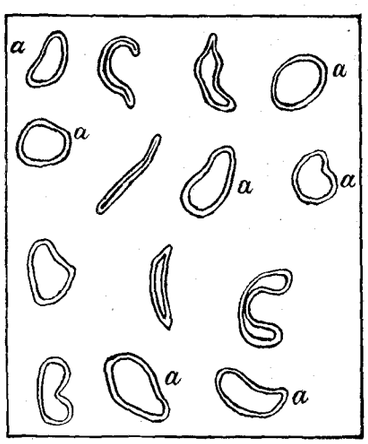
"Its domestication must have taken place rather late in our countries, for all the terms used to designate it by western races are derived from the Sanskrit, that is to say, from a tongue of Central Asia, a region where large herds of wild horses still exist. . . . The tame horse is descended in great part from these Asiatic horses. As for the small paleolithic horse so abundant at Solutré, it must have given rise to the semidwarf varieties, such as the Shetland, Scotch, Corsican, and Sardinian ponies.

"The pig appears to have been domesticated in the later Stone Age. . . . The sheep . . . was much later domesticated than the ox or the horse, and the old Egyptian wall-paintings do not show it, altho they represent the two latter animals. The prehistoric sheep has descendants, not much modified, in certain Swiss varieties of to-day. It was small, with slender legs and short horns like a goat's. At the end of [the neolithic it was joined by a stronger variety. . . . . .

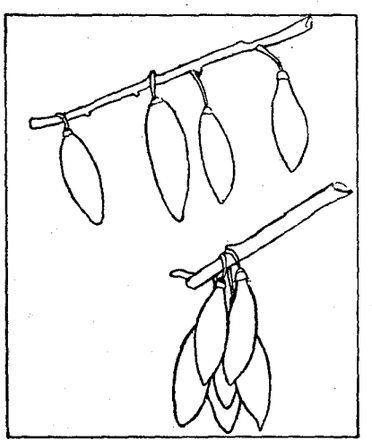
"The neolithic goats were quite similar to our modern goats, but smaller. They originated in Asia, where there are numerous wild forms in the Himalayas, Afghanistan, etc. . . . The ancient Egyptians reproduced the goat in their paintings, and the Bible and the Vedas speak of it.

"The *Bovidæ* must have been represented from the first by two forms: the *bos primigenius* or urus, and the *bos longifrons*. The urus was probably related to certain Scotch varieties, and to Hungarian and Russian forms. The other corresponded to our shorthorn varieties. . . . . Skulls without horns are also found, but their signification is not exactly understood. . . . In the Bronze Age appeared the *bos frontosus*, an ox with a long head, flat forehead, and long horns, the ancestor of our best breeds. Unfortunately the relations of these various varieties are not known.

"The problem of all these breeds of domestic animals is equally difficult; not only were they derived from many sources, but hybridation and the introduction of foreign elements by man must have complicated their descent extraordinarily."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



CROSS SECTION OF KAPOK FIBERS.



KAPOK FRUIT.

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LETTERS AND ART

MR. ALTMAN'S GREAT GIFT OF ART WORKS

"IT is precisely as if a generous section of the Louvre or of some other great Continental gallery had by some magical process been conveyed to our shores and bestowed upon the public," says Mr. Royal Cortissoz, writing about the Altman art bequest. The art world of America had not ceased talking of the great Morgan collections and their probable destiny as public possessions when this other gift to the public is made with almost no restrictions—none, indeed, save what has been easily surmounted. Mr. Altman's accumulations were fewer in number than Mr. Morgan's, but

AN OLD WOMAN CUTTING HER NAILS,
By Rembrandt.

This and the following pictures in this department are from the Altman collection bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

they are distinguished by their unique excellence. Every one is a masterpiece. Much has been said of the thirteen Rembrandts, "including certain works of the noblest renown." As regards pictures, declares Mr. Cortissoz in the New York *Tribune*, "Mr. Altman would appear not merely to have equaled, but to have surpassed, all other American collectors of the present day." Mr. Cortissoz recalls that Mr. Altman's name was frequently associated with sensational prices in the foreign auction-rooms, but adds that "he was never known to be merely extravagant." He sought only "authentic and brilliant gems of old paintings," and the high prices were unavoidable. By Hermann Struck, the German etcher, lately a visitor to New York (quoted in the New York *Times*), Mr. Altman is described as having been an "ideal collector," who "never considered buying a picture, porcelain, or any other treasure without weighing the question: "Is this piece really worthy of a place in my gallery?" Mr. Cortissoz draws an interesting picture of New York's future good fortune:

"Possibly he had a special predilection for the art of the Low Countries, if we may judge from the prominence of Rembrandt, Hals, Van Dyck, Vermeer, Ruysdael, Hobbema, De Hoogh, and Maes in his collection. But three other paintings of his would alone serve to show his catholicity as well as his really subtle judgment. He bought one of the most exquisite of Renaissance portraits, the 'Federigo Gonzaga,' of Francia; he bought the 'Holy Family,' by Mantegna, which was in the Weber collection, the kind of souvenir of the Mantuan master which it had seemed America could never hope to possess, and finally he secured that fascinating little Botticelli, 'The Last Communion of St. Jerome,' which has a place by itself in the history of the painter's work. This last picture . . . is not by any means a conventional specimen of Florentine art. It illustrates Botticelli in a very personal and even esoteric mood; it is the sort of picture which requires for its full appreciation a peculiar knowledge and sympathy in the student. There lies the key to the fair fame of Mr. Altman's whole collection.

"It is good to hear that by the terms of his will all these works of art are to be arranged in rooms of their own, to form, as it were, a museum within a museum. One dwells with delight on the thought of the groups into which the paintings will fall. With the Rembrandts there will go, we suppose, all the Dutch and Flemish masterpieces of his period. Then one sees in imagination the little company of Northern Primitives, the paintings by Gerard David and the Memlings, and, on the same wall, the portraits by Dürer and Holbein. Velasquez will have naturally his well-isolated panel, and there will be, we should hope, a whole room for the Italians, for Mantegna, Botticelli, Tura, Verocchio, Titian, and the rest. In still another room one would like to see the sculpture, the marbles, and terra-cottas by Mino da Fiesole, Donatello, and other Italians, and the works of the French school, including examples of Houdon, Germain, Pilon, Falconet, and Clodion. There are tapestries, too; there are porcelains, enamels, bronzes, and furniture, and, to round out the splendid catalog, there are some superb rugs. Art lovers, in short, are to be dazzled this winter. With the Altman and Morgan collections both to be placed on view, the Museum will be more than ever a place of happy pilgrimage."

That the Altman art collection would ultimately be given to the public was inevitable, observes the New York *Evening Post*. "Treasures of such richness and rarity come to be thought of, even in the minds of their owners, as 'affected with a public use'; and it is only a question of time when the enjoyment and profit to be got from them are made as general as possible." The terms of the bequest provide for an alternative of a separate museum, under the control of the Metropolitan board, but the Museum directors have voted to meet the first proposal of keeping them intact. A few have written to the newspapers favoring the independent museum, thus affording New York an exhibit similar in plan to the Wallace collection in London. Of the accumulating treasures of the Museum the New York *Tribune* speaks:

"As it passes into the keeping of the Museum, accompanied by a characteristically generous endowment, the trustees of that institution must begin to wonder if Aladdin's lamp has not been placed in their hands. A body of paintings, porcelains, rugs, and other gems, which, housed by themselves, would have made a gallery in this city comparable to the Wallace collection in London, is flung as it were into the great stream of benefactions that for some years now has been steadily flowing into the vast building in Central Park. Already we have one of the great museums of the world, and to judge from this latest bequest its future promises almost incredible things. Historians will find in its growth evidences of public education and taste; they will recognize in it, perhaps, a kind of monument to American culture. But they will see in the Museum, too, an extraordinary

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testimony to the depth and fervor of American patriotism, to the public spirit which more than anything else ennobles a man's career. It was a fine thing that Benjamin Altman could care as he cared, amid all the exactions of a merchant's busy life, for beauty and for genius. It was, if anything, finer for him to have conceived the thought of sharing with the people his joy in art, and of handing down his priceless works from generation to generation."

BRANDER MATTHEWS DEFENDS THE THEATER

AMID ALL THE ODIUM at present heaped on the modern stage it finds a sturdy advocate in Prof. Brander Matthews. He is optimist enough to believe that "the stage as a whole in the United States is far better, far truer to life and artistic ideals, for more authentic in every way than it has been in any previous period in American dramatic history." He is not a bit dismayed by the occasional play which needs or gets police attention. Responsible critics and the self-respecting public stir up the storm that moves the public guardians to action, and the play is altered. Then in a few weeks, or at most months, it disappears and the stage resumes its normal health and well being. People who do not fix their attention on one or two reprehensible plays that have aroused public criticism must realize how much better off we are to-day than were our fathers of fifty years ago, despite the current cries of theatrical decadence. In the New York *Sun* Professor Matthews asserts that "fifty years ago the drama of the English language was simply contemptible." He goes on:

"So bad were conditions then that respectable people were driven away from the theater except when they went to see a great actor—Booth, Kean, Cushman—for example. In those days respectable and discriminating people never went to the theater to see pictures of contemporary life, for such pictures were not to be found on the stage. For pictures true to contemporary life people read novels.

"At that time our stage was mainly filled with adaptations from the French drama. These, bear in mind, were deprived of their original value and meaning as picturing existing life in France because they had to be warped into conformity with British or American life. Therefore these French plays, adapted for the English-speaking stage, lost their integrity, and as a result the English and American theater became an unreality. At that time there was no international copyright law protecting the dramatist. The native dramatist of England and America had to compete with stolen goods brought from France, and even these were so disfigured that they lost their original value."

Professor Matthews would not be taken to mean that we are now writing great dramas, but he avers that "the spoken drama is alive on both sides of the Atlantic." Furthermore:

"Whether there are any men or women of genius among our modern playwrights, or whether the plays they are producing bear comparison with the old comedies and will survive, we can not decide, for we lack the perspective of time and must leave such judgment to the next generation. We may not have the tall trees—of that we can not say definitely—but we have got the underbrush to protect the tall trees.

"What is particularly hopeful about the young men referred to is that they are not trying to be literary. They are trying to be interesting, and most of them are trying to be truthful. By 'literary truth' I do not mean portrayal of the external facts of life, but fidelity to the inner life; and it is this inner life that the younger men are trying to get. Personally I think the drama will be more important than prose fiction during the next twenty-five years.

"With all these hopeful conditions, however, as to the playwright and his own work there is another side to the dramatic situation which must be noted. Without its being any one's fault, the organization of the theater itself is unfortunate in this country. Producing managers, of course, do not make so much money out of a play during its run in New York as they make from that play while it is on the road, especially with two or three or half a dozen companies acting it in different parts of the United States.

"Owing in a large measure to the enormous current expense of producing plays, the manager as a rule tends to look with distrust upon a play in which he does not see 300 nights. This means that in far too many cases he is inclined, because of circumstances, to regard favorably a play abounding in violent action and primary colors.

"It may frequently happen that an artistic play which would be commercially successful for thirty nights in a repertory theater has no chance of being produced, simply because of the unfortunate organization of the theater here. Let me repeat that this is no fault of the manager, but results inevitably

MAGDALEN VAN LOO, WIFE OF TITUS,
By Rembrandt.
The Altman collection contains thirteen canvases by this master.

almost from the system that has grown up; and I do not see how it can be avoided until we have one or more repertory theaters in each large American city.

"Right here comes in the great value of the Drama League of America. Its officers send out to all members of the league a bulletin about a play that appeals to the more intelligent playgoer. The result is that the manager is encouraged by rising houses, due largely to response of the league members and their friends to give the play its full chance and also to give the general public time to hear about it and to see it."

The art of acting, which is sometimes thought to be lost, or on the decline, has, in this writer's view, only suffered a change into something else. We shall not expect old stagers to agree that acting is better; it is different in kind, and with the change has come about a changed viewpoint in the audience:

"With this silent, steady evolution of the drama toward its high destiny we find the interest of the more intelligent part of the audience drifting away from the acting to the play itself—its construction, workmanship, the ideas and ideals of life it interprets and the picture it gives of this and that phase of life. Twenty-five years ago people generally went to the theater to see an actor or the company of an actor. Now an increasing minority go to see what Shaw or Barrie or Thomas has to say; and it is safe to guess that the plays they want to see will be played well.

"I am well aware that a competent actor's personality makes the stronger appeal and that the great majority of the average audience go to see this actor or that one and always will. But

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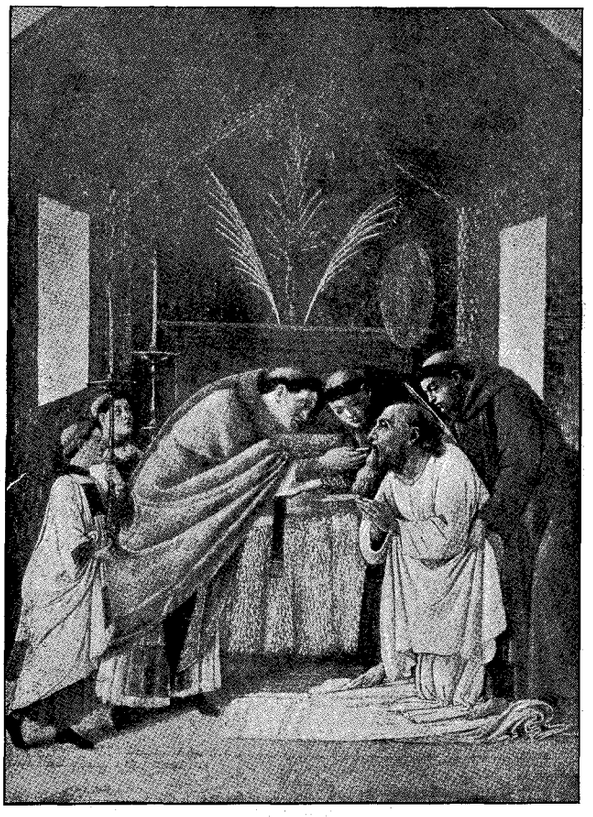
I maintain that the leaven in the lump is growing, and people are now discussing the thesis, problem, and meaning in the play as never before. This intelligent consideration of the drama itself is growing, for one reason because the modern stage has no longer the large, dominating personalities of thirty or forty years ago. There is no Forrest, Booth, Cushman, Irving, or Jefferson on our stage to-day as a towering personality. No one of these great actors took any interest in the contemporary drama of his own language; no one of them ever produced a good new play. They were wholly satisfied to play the great parts in the great plays of the past.

"All this does not mean that we haven't good actors to-day,



THE LAST COMMUNION.
By Botticelli.
It "has a place by itself in the history of the painter's work."

for we have—and a larger number of good actors than ever before. Any one who remembers stock companies of forty years ago knows that the performance of a good modern play is likely to be a great deal better than it would have been in one of those stock companies.

"In all this evolutionary change in the drama one thing that has been lost is the tradition of the older artificial comedy. To-day we do not see performances of 'The Rivals' or 'School for Scandal' that are at all comparable with their performances of forty years ago, and simply because the actor of to-day has trained himself to act an entirely different kind of play—less rhetorical, less traditional; in a word, less artificial. Yes, there are a great many more good actors now than there were forty years ago.

"In considering the striking changes which have come over the drama and its probable future development we must not forget that the old artificial plays were written to permit production under physical conditions of the theater itself which have now passed away. Under the crude and inefficient lighting of the stage it was necessary then for the actor to come right down to the footlights, the only place where his facial expression could be seen. . . . . .

"Garrick would be laughed at to-day if he were here now, and acting in his old manner, but if Garrick were here to-day he would adjust himself to modern conditions and be just as great now as he was in his own time under conditions that then prevailed."

KIPLING STILL A BEST SELLER

THOSE WHO IMAGINE Kipling is one of the "dead ones," because his name is not so much bandied about in literary columns as formerly, will be surprized to learn that his vogue among readers has never had a setback and is now steadily increasing. Kipling, in fact, is one of the best sellers. Book-stores record a decided jump in the past year. Where one copy was sold ten years ago, about ten are sold now, says the New York *Sun*, which recently collected testimony from the big booksellers of New York. Some titles, to be sure, sell only four or five times as many as they did, but others sell fifteen times as many. Mr. Charles E. Butler, of Brentano's, gives this testimony:

"Kipling is now and has been for some time one of our best sellers. Where ten years ago we sold one copy of Kipling we now sell ten. Of course this is an average, and in many instances we sell a great many more than that. 'Departmental Ditties' is still among his most popular books of verse, and I believe we sell more of that than any of the others. It is one of the best known, and to the thousands of the younger generation who are just getting acquainted with Kipling's books it, of course, furnishes a striking introduction. 'The Seven Seas,' I believe, would come next in poetry, while 'Kim' in the prose is one of the best sellers with us. From all I hear, people are more anxious to read that great epic of the East now than they ever were before. . . . . .

"In his almost uncanny understanding and expression of human nature, and in his gift of knowing men and bringing out the real human character, he is as a writer more like Theodore Roosevelt in his field as a statesman than any man I can think of. I think the comparison will be admitted, because of their common virility, understanding, and appeal to the strenuous manliness of every human being.

"Kipling can talk to any man in his own terms. Take 'The Day's Work,' for instance, and in it he talks to civil engineers, railroad engineers, sailors, marine engineers, and a dozen other distinct classes of men with a perfect understanding and an accurate technical knowledge of that man's trade or profession. Moreover, the trick is so turned that the technicalities do not mystify the layman. You see, having lived the life out there in India, he well knows the heart and mind of the empire-builders and of the empire-protectors, Kipling's beloved Tommy Atkins.

"The versatility of the man is one of the things about which we are constantly hearing. Book-buyers never seem to cease to marvel at the range of his powers. Take, for instance, his 'History of England'; he takes the subject from an angle entirely his own, and with a virility which he alone can display; he gets behind the nationalist movement and turns out a book which I believe will be one of the leading volumes of its kind for years to come. Certainly such unofficial indications as we have in Brentano's show that.

"Just as Roosevelt has done much for the inspiration of an ideal in the American people, Kipling has done more than any of us can realize toward the inspiration of the people of Great Britain."

One of Kipling's signal achievements has been to make the "tired business man" read poetry—at least his poetry:

"Everybody appreciates the fact that the average man is not a great lover of poetry, but every man can appreciate the rhythm and swing of Kipling's deathless ballads, and from the way that books sell here I am confident they do."

Along with Shakespeare, Dickens, Scott, and Thackeray, Kipling is now bought in complete sets. He is a part of every library's furnishing, avers Mr. W. J. Macmillan, who is a buyer in the Wanamaker store of New York. This means at least that he is bought, even if it follows that he is later embalmed, as happens so sadly often to the authors of "complete" works. Mr. Macmillan declares:

"Kipling's popularity has been a steady growth, and to-day we are selling many, many times as great a quantity of his work as we have before in the last ten years. There is nothing unstable or ephemeral in the way Kipling's books are selling now. They are selling very well indeed, and we have every reason to believe that they will continue to sell better. Kipling is a standard

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author, and as such his books sell in complete sets now where they used to sell in two or three volumes. The public has given unanimous expression of its pleasure in the complete uniform editions of Kipling, and we find that the expensive editions sell just as well as the cheaper ones. The limp-leather set, for instance, has done comparatively better with us than the green cloth. Of course with a living author like Kipling, people like the uniform editions because they can always add to their collections.

"Whenever one of our regular book-buyers who is known as a lover of rare and expensive books comes in here we expect him to ask for Kipling, and we are seldom disappointed. We find that persons furnishing libraries almost invariably buy complete editions of Shakespeare, Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, George Eliot, and Kipling. Always a complete edition of Kipling is included. . . . . .

"The newer works are the more generally discust by purchasers, and his late volume, 'Collected Verse,' is a favorite here. We find, however, that 'The Five Nations' and 'Departmental Ditties' are still among the most popular of his books of poems, while 'The Day's Work,' 'Many Inventions,' and 'Plain Tales from the Hills,' might roughly be classed as among the most popular of his prose works.

"We hear a great deal of the revival of poetry, but I am confident that Kipling's poems would have been just as popular today without any other poetical revival."

NORWAY'S CONFUSION OF TONGUES

IF IRELAND gets home rule, will she throw the English language in the face of her erstwhile oppressors and begin talking in Gaelic? This is practically what Norway is reported to wish to do with the tongue imposed upon her by her Danish conquerors. Norway has been a bilingual nation ever since, and some have desired that the "landsmaal," or native speech, should become the official language of the country. Ibsen scoffed at the project in "Peer Gynt," but its advocates have been persistent, and a writer in the New York *Times* asserts that the celebrations of 1914, marking the centenary of Norway's independence of Denmark, will show a formal adoption of the new tongue. Resident Norwegians have followed up this statement with a denial, but the possibility is interesting enough to warrant quoting the grounds upon which the action rests. The word reform should not be applied to the proposal for, as the writer asserts, "the measure now in process of adoption is not the revision of the existing language, namely, Danish, but the adoption of an entirely different one, known as the Landsmaal." We read:

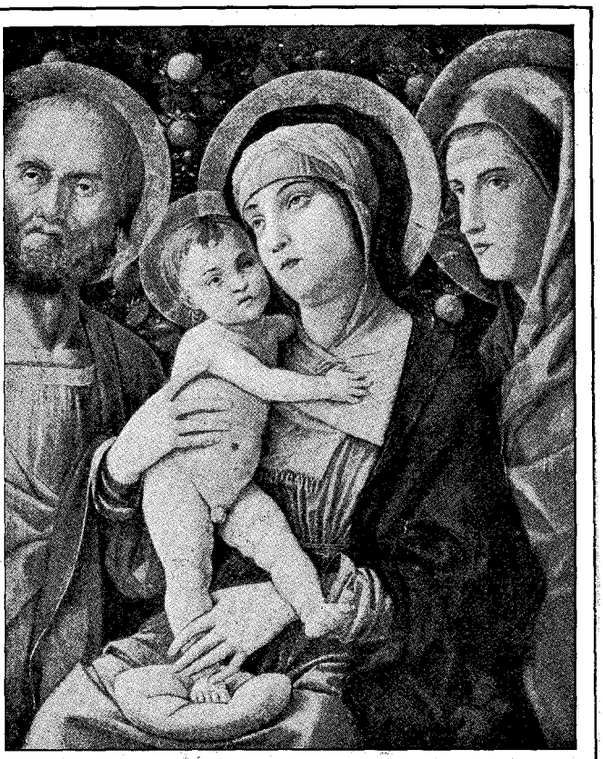
"It was invented toward 1850 by the eminent Norwegian philologist, Ivar Aasen, who in its construction embodied much of the ancient Norse of the sagas, as well as some of the dialects of the remoter regions of the Kingdom, where the peasantry have clung through the four centuries of Danish domination to the tongue spoken by their forbears in the days of the vikings.

"Employing these and other materials, adapting them to modern requirements, Ivar Aasen succeeded in evolving so melodious and so poetic a language that the vast majority of his countrymen, commencing with the rural population, have accepted it for their songs, their plays, their sermons, their schools, and their vernacular. It has caught their fancy; it appeals to their pride in the romantic past when the sway of the Norse vikings extended over Scandinavia, Northern Germany, Russia, and the greater portion of the British Isles; and it has become identified in their eyes with Norwegian nationalism.

"The spurious Danish—in which Ibsen wrote and which has been the official language of the Norwegians for more than four hundred years—recalls to them those centuries of Danish oppression and persecution, when, robbed of her independence, Norway was ruled from Copenhagen, not even as a province, but as a colony, fit only for spoliation, exaction, and tyranny. Everything that serves to recall Danish domination is hateful in Norway. Indeed, his Danish birth is the only real cause of the unpopularity of King Haakon's sagacious and conscientious rule."

Early next year Norway will celebrate the centennial anniversary of her emancipation from Denmark, of the recovery of her independence as a separate kingdom with a constitution of her own, tho united by dynastic ties with Sweden until 1905. And the writer in *The Times* asserts that—

"It is proposed to signalize the national rejoicings in honor of the occasion by the legislative adoption of Ivar Aasen's Landsmaal as the official and national language of Norway. The Government, an overwhelming majority of the Storthing, the press, and the bulk of the people have all determined upon the change, and a royal commission appointed jointly by Crown, Cabinet, and Parliament is now engaged in completing the necessary arrangements for the execution of the proclamation decreeing the new vernacular, which is to inaugurate the centennial.



THE HOLY FAMILY.
By Mantegna.

"The kind of souvenir of the Mantuan master which it had seemed America could never hope to possess."

"It will be a remarkable and unique event. For, while there are plenty of instances of a Government forcing its language upon provinces and dependencies acquired by conquest or statecraft against the wishes of their population, there has been no case until now, to my knowledge, of a people compelling its rulers to abandon the national language for an entirely new tongue. Ivar Aasen, its creator, already celebrated as a philologist, will henceforth enjoy new and more lasting fame, and will occupy an isolated place in history as the one man who invented and constructed a language which so pleased and fascinated his countrymen that they relinquished the tongue that had been theirs for hundreds of years, to adopt his for official and national use.

"Ivar Aasen, who was the son of a small peasant farmer, was born just a hundred years ago in the district of Sondmore, and was honored on his death, in 1896, with a great public funeral at Christiania, where a national memorial is about to be erected over his tomb.

"There are but two things more to be mentioned in connection with this remarkable linguistic change in Norway. The first is that Landsmaal is phonetic in its spelling. The second is that its adoption as the national vernacular will present no difficulty. For, as I have mentioned above, it has been taught in schools for twenty and thirty years past—and in Norway everybody attends school, popular education being of an extremely high order. Moreover, the people have become so accustomed to it, and have developed such a liking for it, that it is they who forced its adoption by the State."

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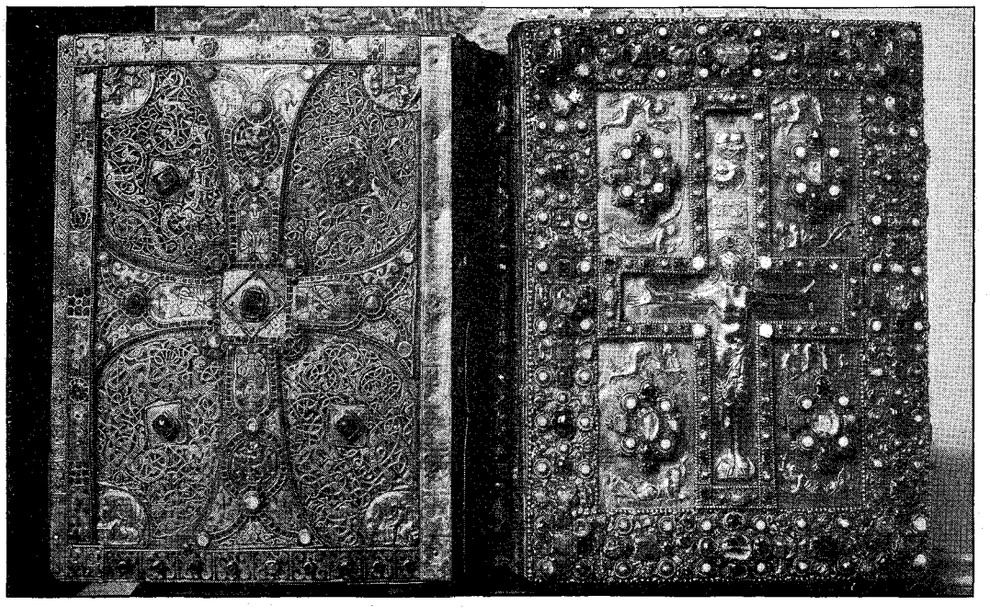
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE MORGAN BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS

THE PUBLIC have repeatedly been given the opportunity of seeing detached sections of the great collection brought together by the late J. P. Morgan, but they are now seeing for the first time his wonderful collection of sacred documents. It is on exhibition at Columbia University, brought there primarily for the benefit of the members of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, who have just completed their sessions. More than seven years ago Mr. Morgan "first introduced into their consultations the germinal idea from which they gradually shaped the plans for the present exhibition," explains Prof. Vladimir Simkhovitch, who was Mr. Morgan's chief adviser in the assembling of these works. For it was his desire as a churchman that the body in whose councils he often served should have the opportunity to see these works of church history. Nowhere in the world can their counterpart be found. To a representative of the New York *Tribune* Dr. Simkhovitch declares:



HEAVILY JEWELED MANUSCRIPT COVER.

The left side is eighth-century work; the right represents the ninth.

"I am acquainted with all the important manuscripts of the world. I have handled most of them. And I can say that the great collections of neither Munich nor London could produce such an exhibit as that which you see here. It is not the number of items, but their individual quality, that makes it so remarkable. Practically every period in the history of the Christian Church is illustrated by one or more finest specimens—and mark that I say 'finest.' Out of every important period the most important thing of that period is seen here. Yonder, in one of those heavily jeweled Byzantine bindings, is a fragment of a seventh-century manuscript. . . . Very few people remember to have seen even the manuscript."

The exhibition comprizes about three hundred and fifty books and nearly one hundred manuscripts. The writer goes into these rhapsodies:

"Massive jeweled manuscript covers, a thousand and more years old, are there, and marvelous hand-illuminated manuscripts, their gorgeous colorings and exquisite workmanship the result of years of toil by ancient monks and medieval artists. Many of them were once the dearest pride and delight of kings and emperors and popes. Only potentates such as these could command the services of the men who produced most of the Morgan manuscripts—men whose talents and skill were the rarest of their time, and a few of them true masters whose gifts to the centuries have yet to be surpassed.

"Dr. Simkhovitch's 'No' was sufficient to damn any manuscript that was being offered for sale to Mr. Morgan; and, by the same presents, no more than the Columbia professor's 'Yes' was needed to persuade him to back a medieval missal to the limit.

"When Dr. Simkhovitch leans his nose close to the pages of an ancient and very rare Spanish apocalypse, in order to examine closely the direction taken by the feathers on the wing of a minute dove in the marginal decorations that surround a hand-illumined portrait, you know he is going to tell you whether it really dates from the early twelfth century—(and Spanish manuscripts of any century are extraordinarily rare, he explains)—or is merely a copy, of inferior merit, made a few score or hundred years later, and therefore of no great historical or artistic importance. The soft brown folds in the gown of a nun who adorns the pages of a thirteenth-century Bible surprize you by remaining motionless when touched by the light breeze from an open door behind you. Dr. Simkhovitch has not spoken, but when he pauses before this bit of art there is something in his attitude that keeps you as quiet as tho he had raised his index finger and whispered 'Hush!' He has grown to know these monuments of an ancient art more intimately than any man living who has seen them—and you feel that it has only deepened his wonder."

A few of the gems from this collection are described with Professor Simkhovitch's comment—

"It is in one of these cases that Dr. Simkhovitch shows you the Byzantine bindings he has just referred to, and with them points out an extravagantly bound tenth-century manuscript, the famous 'Evangelia Quattuor,' turned down to show both upper and lower covers. The upper one is a splendid example of Carolingian art—the finest of the ninth century, when this half of the cover was made. It is all worked over with carved and hammered brass and silver relief-work, in which are roughly set more than one hundred and thirty jewels—rubies, emeralds, pearls, garnets, and so on. The lower cover, explains Dr. Simkhovitch, exhibits the only known combination of four different processes of medieval decoration—namely, 'garnet' or jewelry work, cloisonné, enamel, and Irish chiseled metal. Just how this rare grouping came about is a tantalizing mystery, but the date of its making is definitely fixt as in the year of Our Lord 750.

"In the case beyond is a gorgeous manuscript of the eighth century, known as the 'Golden Gospels.' Its great pages of vellum—dyed a rich purple with a craft unmatched to-day—bear in letters of gold the text, which Dr. Simkhovitch describes

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as 'the most important collection of the kind in existence.' In its later days this volume was presented by Pope Leo X. to King Henry VIII. of England, whose royal arms were then inscribed on the fly-leaf. There are some ninth-century manuscripts in this case—one of them illumined with miniatures—and then, right in front of you and just below the blazing 'Golden Gospels,' you notice something for the first time—an entire bound volume in the handwriting of Martin Luther. The hand is small and cramped, the ink a bit pale here and there, plenty of marginal notes and an occasional word scratched out—the whole volume might be squeezed into your pocket, always providing, of course, you had a right to put it there.

"'I doubt if any other complete volume in his hand exists,' is Dr. Simkhovitch's comment. 'Nor do I know why I placed it here—just my fancy, perhaps—but there you see it,' he adds, with a slight gesture toward it of his hand, palm up, and then moves on to another case, leaving you to wonder just how firm his belief may be in the divine right of kings.

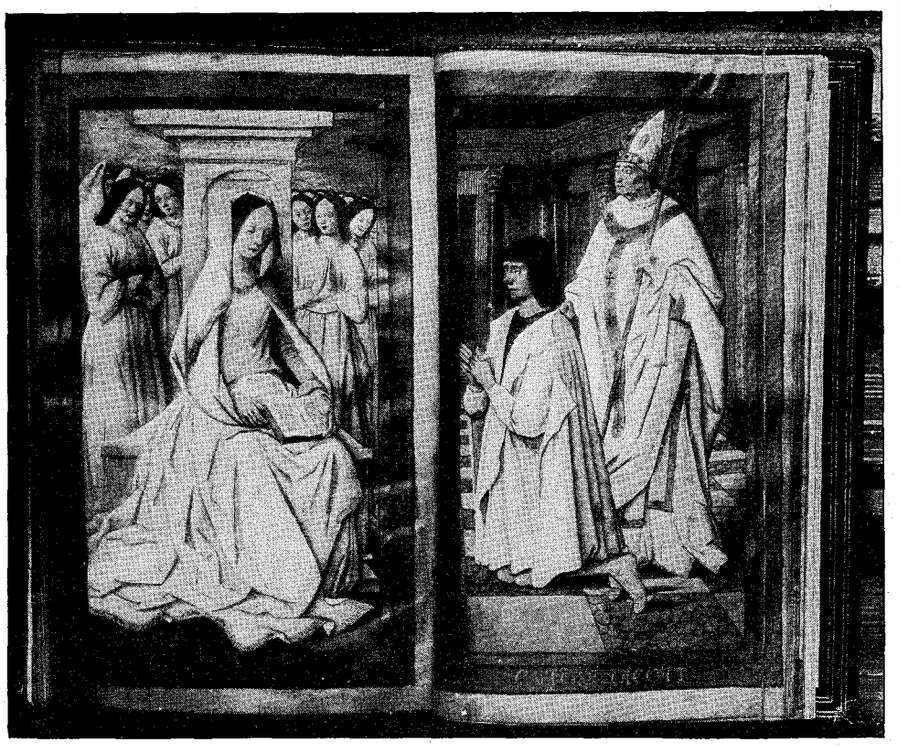
"Oldest exhibits of all, marking the span of Biblical records, are two Babylonian bricks, 'probably from the library of Ashurbanipal,' and dated in the reign of Ammi Zaduga, about 2,000 B.C. One of them bears the earliest known version of the Deluge, and the other the oldest extant record of the story of Adam. Flanking the bricks are two baked clay cylinders, made by order of King Nebuchadnezzar between the years 604 and 561 B.C., and containing, among other records, some account of the attempted repairs on the Tower of Babel. Aside from these four hoary records, the exhibit is designed to cover only the life of the Christian Church.

"Only a very few complete tenth-century Bibles exist; one of them is in the Morgan collection, and fills three huge volumes in a case all by itself. Several Bibles and apocalypses in French, Greek, German, or English, and dating variously from the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, are shown. On one page of a French apocalypse of the thirteenth century appears an illumined portrait of King Louis IX., for whom it was made, and three others—his mother, the artist of the work, and the caligrapher, respectively.

"The 'Windmill Psalter,' in an adjoining case, on account of the miniatures, especially the small ones, as well as the pen-and-ink decorative drawings, that embellish nearly every page of this manuscript, is declared by Dr. Simkhovitch to be 'the finest monument of the thirteenth-century English art.' Here also is the famous 'Huntingfield Psalter,' the first forty pages of which are devoted to miniatures depicting scenes from the Old and New Testaments.

"Hard by is Wyclif's English version of the New Testament, written on vellum. It formerly belonged to Thomas Roper, the son-in-law of Sir Thomas More, and was an heirloom in the Roper family until Mr. Morgan bought it.

"An exhibit that Dr. Simkhovitch regards as a special prize is a Brevarium Romanum, a Flemish manuscript, written and illumined toward the end of the fifteenth century by David Geraerd and his associates. It contains twenty-five large and thirty small miniatures, and the whole was executed for and later purchased by Eleanor, Queen of Portugal. Dr. Simkhovitch once wrote an article for the *Burlington Magazine*, in which he pointed out that this manuscript contains many miniatures identical with the Brevario Grimani, the famous treasure of St. Mark's, in Venice, and that it has, besides, 'many conclusive proofs' that the Venetian manuscript was largely copied from the one in the Morgan collection. Dr. Simkhovitch at once found himself the center of a swirling storm of argumentative protest at what may have seemed to some well-nigh heresy."



FRENCH ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT.
Work of the Court painter, Jean Bourdichon.

A JAPANESE VIEW OF OUR PIETY

ALL OUR EFFORTS to Christianize Asia are considered a failure by some Christian Japanese, because our religion is too practical, or, as they deem it, too worldly. This idea is clearly set forth by Mr. Kanzo Uchimura in *The Christian Work*. That the writer is a "devout Christian Japanese," who speaks for many of his fellows, is admitted by the editor of the New York weekly, tho he expressly states his own dissent from much that is said, and asserts that "many Japanese take just the opposite view as to the success of American missions." The Japanese critic of "Americans as religionists" observes, first, that this country has produced no really great thinker or artist. Then he continues:

"A great religion can not develop in a country where there is no great art or philosophy. America has never had one great theologian, except Jonathan Edwards, whose greatness has not yet been recognized by most Americans. Religionists of America are, as a rule, persons who awake society; that is, so-called revivalists. Theodore Parker on Unitarianism, Moody on Evangelism, have no difference in respect of pragmatism."

Perhaps our greatest weakness, in Mr. Uchimura's eyes, is that we "do not recognize the value of religious work which can not be shown by statistics." The religion of Americans, he complains, "is in substance worldly."

"When they preach Christianity they do not put so much stress upon truth itself as upon the influence which truth has upon politics and society. Their logic is always *a posteriori*, but not *a priori*. When they have their statesmen prove the truth of Christianity, they consider they have got the greatest possible proof. Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Bryan are great authorities in religion.

"To Americans nothing is more powerful than the fact of personal success as embodied in successful men. Therefore they can not understand mystical religion. In praising Luther, they refer to his works, but never touch upon his profound faith; they can comprehend Luther the reformer, but not Luther the

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Christian. It seems that Luther's delicate idealistic conception of religion is beyond the comprehension of Americans.

"In their eyes Count Zinzendorf is not one of the foremost religionists, and the religious greatness of Honen and Shinran, founder of the Honganji, can not be recognized by them. The communion with God apart from the earth and body is called a dream by their religionists.

"Kierke-gaard advocated the Christianity which needed no church institution, but it has received no attention from them as impracticable. The Bible teaches that God is a spirit, but Americans do not believe in his power if it is not shown by forms and statistics. When they see me, they never ask, 'What do you believe in?' but always inquire, 'What church do you belong to? How many copies of your magazine are published? How many followers do you have?' When I say I commune with God under the shade of a grave, or by the small stream, they scornfully reply, 'Very poetical, eh!'"

So, with all our boasted religious activity, it seems to this Japanese observer that "lack of piety" is a fundamental American trait. It appears, we are told, in the very activity of our missionaries:

"They consider it of little consequence to break down others' faith and feel a triumph in having others throw away their hereditary religion. They do not understand that all religions are sacred. The missionaries want to impose their will upon others, and when they get others to believe just like themselves, they call it a missionary success. They who love liberty so intensely are not contented unless others have the liberty which they themselves enjoy. They interpret tolerance only politically and do not put it into practise in matters of religion.

"The spirit of tolerance is to respect others' faith, but they do not know tolerance in this sense. Thus, altho Americans profess liberty loudly, they are great tyrants in religion.

"They do not burn heathens at the stake, but they don't care at all to make light of and tread down the beliefs of so-called heathens. Not profound and not truly pious, Americans have never succeeded, tho they propagate their faith all over the world. When they converted the Hawaiians to Christianity they took possession of their land. They are proclaiming Christianity in India, China, and Japan, but they have never effected spiritual reform in them, only destroying the old customs and religions."

Hence it is, concludes Mr. Uchimura, that "American missionary works abroad are a failure on the whole." As he puts it:

"Americans who lack piety do not know the way to approach the mind of heathens, and they have no faith strong enough to meet the demands of heathens. Orientals are believers in 'future life,' while Americans care only for this world. The former are meditative, while the latter are expressive; and the former are tender, while the latter are vigorous."

MOHAMMEDAN SCORN FOR STATISTICS—It would seem that even to-day, among typical Moslems, scientific curiosity is an unknown attitude of mind. Indeed, according to incidents related by Miss Isabel Blake, of Aintab, Asiatic Turkey, and given to us in the current *Missionary Review* (New York), it is considered irreverent even to seek to know the facts of the universe. "Allah knows; why should I seek to understand?" is said to be the answer one ordinarily receives when asking questions in Turkey. For instance, we read:

"A curious American asked a Turkish camel-driver how long camels live. The reply was, 'How should I know? Allah knows. When Allah wills to take a camel he takes him. Who am I that I should inquire?'

"A French statistician wrote to the vali of Aleppo and asked these four questions: 'What are the imports of Aleppo? What is the water supply? What is the birth-rate? The death-rate?' The vali replied: 'It is impossible for any one to know the number of camels that kneel in the markets of Aleppo. The water supply is sufficient. No one ever died of thirst in Aleppo. The mind of Allah alone knows how many children shall be born in this vast city in any given time. As to the death-rate, who would venture to ascertain this, for it is revealed only to the angels of death who shall be taken and who shall be left. O Son of the West, cease your idle and presumptuous questionings, and know that these things are not revealed to the children of men.'"

TO MEND THE BROKEN SABBATH

IF THE PARTIAL BREAKDOWN of the American Sabbath is to be repaired, if the American people are to come to a realization of "the theft they are practising on themselves, to say nothing of their iniquity toward God, in the reckless abuse of Sunday, which dissipates their energies and lowers the tone of their lives," the first move must come from the Church, declares the editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*. It is indispensable to this end, he says, that Christian people should "recognize the spiritual values lying in the proper distribution of their time on Sunday." For,

"If they were more evidently convinced that the primary requirement of the day for themselves is an uninterrupted fellowship with God through prayer and meditation, to be followed by the unspeakable advantages of community worship in a temple dedicated to the Lord, the proper disposition of the balance of the day would be insured. If we begin the day with the notion that a fortunate pause in the hurrying activities of the week has been granted us for the mere purpose of festivity, the sanctities of the day are likely to be ignored. . . . . .

"We have no desire to suggest a schedule for Sunday which would make the day irksome with artificial restraints upon a normal and happy life, but we are very certain that there has been a gradual diminution of the spiritual purpose of Sunday on the part of Christian people, which ought now to be strongly resisted, lest it sweep on to further abuses of the finest institution ever devised by God for the protection of the human race."

That the Church is largely responsible for the fact that this is a "Sabbath-breaking generation," *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati) agrees. In the opinion of this Presbyterian weekly, the question is, Do we keep the Sabbath, or only Sunday? There is much in a name in this case, we are told—"no man has any right to be called a factor for Sabbath observance who is so weak in backbone and knee and speech that he does not call it the Sabbath." We read further:

"Every one who cares for sacred things sees that there is a terrible growth in Sabbath desecration. To great masses of people the day is simply given over to worldliness, in the way of sleeping, feasting, visiting, theaters, picnics, excursions, automobile and bicycle and carriage riding, baseball, and other games, while the Church and religion are neglected and trampled under foot. The Sunday paper takes the place of the Bible to multitudes, and God is not in any of their thoughts.

"But how can we expect them to do otherwise? Why should they observe the day as a holy day and not as a holiday? Simply because it is the Sabbath, and God requires it. It is right. It is a sacred duty. It is the law of God. It is God's holy day. But they are not told that it is. Many of them never hear it called the Sabbath. It is only Sunday to them. Many children never hear the Sabbath-school called anything but 'Sunday-school.'

"And why should they have any more regard for Sunday than for Monday, unless it is God's holy day and they are taught that it is, and are taught to observe it? Until Christian people have enough respect for God and for his day to call it the Sabbath, they need not expect the world to pay any attention to it."

The great difficulty, we are told, is not with the sects which refuse to recognize the first day of the week as the Sabbath, but "with those profest Christian people who believe in the Sabbath so slightly and so weakly that they never call it the Sabbath, or assert the sacredness of the day by using the name which divinely designates it as the holy day of God." The editor of *The Herald and Presbyter* concludes with these emphatic sentences:

"We did not expect to say so much on the subject just at this time, but Sabbath desecration is a sin that in God's sight is as deadly and as hateful as murder or theft. It is one of the peculiarly aggravated sins of our own times. Christian people should stand up and protest against it. They should advocate and defend the cause of the Sabbath. If they do not do so, more vigorously, by life and word, the Sabbath will increasingly become to the world merely Sunday, a day with a heathen name, and then . . . simply Sunday, to be trampled under foot and desecrated with impunity."

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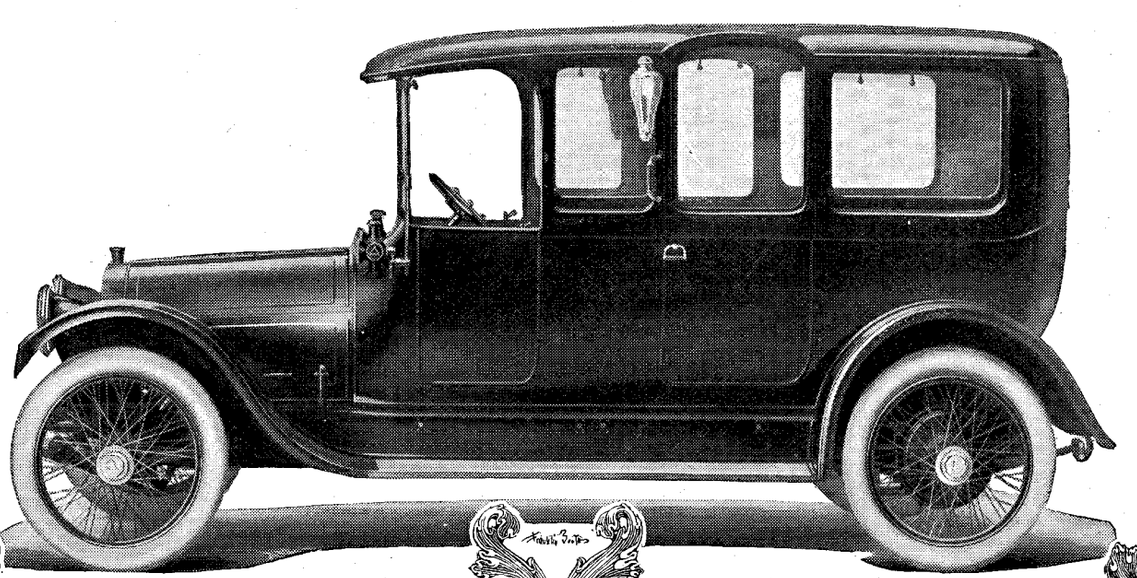

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Four $1550

Can it Be Done?

ONE big motor car dealer said when he saw this Jeffery Four: "It can't be done. You can't build it to sell for $1550—it's too good."

We proved to him that it can be done—by a manufacturer with the experience, capital and equipment. Three days later he wired us an order for eight hundred cars.

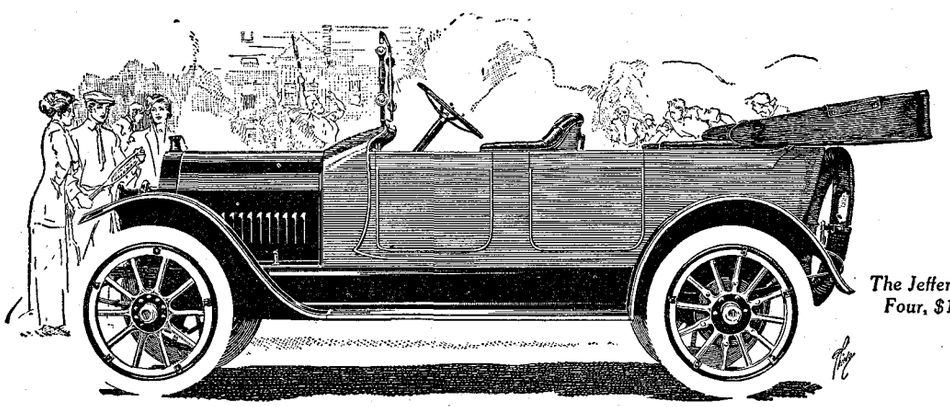
Now we have done it, and here it is. The highest grade car in all its elements, and sold at $1550.

This is the first public announcement of this astonishing car. We know it's astonishing, because when the dealers heard of it and saw it they placed orders for more than fifty per cent of the output of this factory for the next twelve months. It's a manufactured c —produced in a plant backed by forty years of man facturing experience and five million dollars in asse

It would be impossible to build a car like this sell for $1550 without the factory, capital and equi ment to produce in great quantities.

The Jeffery Four is the product of the best Eu pean experience—therefore a little in advance of t best American practice. Watch for the attempts imitate this car.

We have given it the name of Jeffery because want the world to know that Jeffery built it. T world already knows the reputation behind that nam



The Jeffery Four, $1550

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Fifteen Features of the Jeffery Four

THE Jeffery high speed mono-bloc motor is powerful, light and economical. It will travel, without bration, twenty miles per hour on low, rty on second, fifty on direct and fifty-e on fourth.

The oiling system is the latest—com-nation force feed and splash. Oil is rried in the crank case and pumped to e bearings with dips for lubricating the linders.

We made this car light in weight and ;ht running to reduce fuel consumption, bration and tire expense. Economy is e result.

This car has speed, snap and go. It ll remind you of a wiry western pony. ɔu can speed up the Jeffery Four to rty miles, shut off your engine and ast half a mile.

With Imported annular ball bearings roughout, it rolls so easily. The mere essure of forty-five pounds will start rolling on the floor.

All manufacturers know that the U. S. starting and lighting system is the ɔst expensive and is protected by ex-ısive patents. We know, by experi-ce, that it is the best for the Jeffery. ıother car, selling for $3250, charges oo extra for this equipment, which we clude in our $1550 price.

The leather universal between the ıtch and transmission marks a great p toward silence and efficiency.

Daimler proved that to the satisfaction Europe. We tested it for thousands miles before we adopted it on the ffery Four and Six.

Rothschild of New York designed the dies of the Jeffery Four and Six. Only ɔ eye can sense the lasting impression of beauty that is theirs. It cannot be described.

Brewster Green predominates in the color. The doors are extremely wide, 23½ inches, the seats so broad, the upholstery so deep and the little conveniences so many that uncommon comfort will be yours. The back of the front seat is faced with the finest leather.

Dash attachments include gasoline pressure gauge, oil pressure gauge, speedometer, dash lamp, combination lamp switch and two compartments for gloves or valuables. Power tire pump, $25 extra.

Gasoline pressure tank carried in rear distributes weight properly—safer and easier to fill. Pressure pump operated from cam shaft.

High speed mono-bloc motor, European type. From nothing to forty miles in twenty seconds—high grade.

U. S. L. starting and lighting system—high grade. This car could be sold for $100 less if equipped in any other way.

Imported annular ball bearings throughout—high grade. Standard on the world's best cars.

Spicer universal joints—high grade. Ask any mechanic.

Combination force feed and splash oiling system—high grade. The most economical we know.

Four forward speed transmission—high grade. Control lever directly over transmission.

Full floating type rear axle on imported annular ball bearings—high grade. Same quality as used by all the highest priced electric vehicles.

Body designed by Rothschild of New York—high grade. The hit of the Paris show.

Leather universal between clutch and transmission—high grade.

Vanadium steel springs and front axle—high grade.

Rayfield carburetor—high grade.

Left drive and center control.

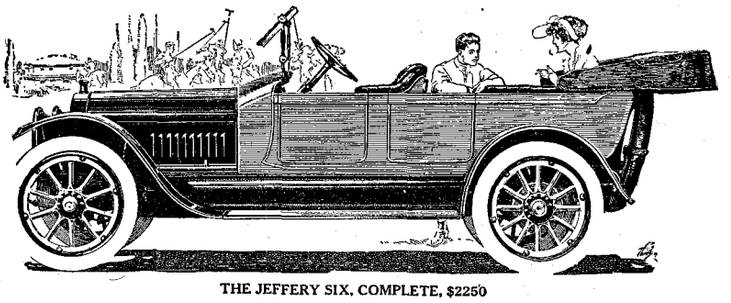
Pressure feed gasoline tank in rear and pump operated through cam shaft—high grade.

Bosch Duplex ignition—high grade.

Solar lamps with dimmer—high grade. Operated by four-position switch—the simplest ever made.

High Grade Features of Jeffery Six

Forty-eight horse power motor, cylinders cast in pairs, 3¾ x 5¼.
Extra large bearings.
Bosch Duplex ignition.
Rayfield carburetor.
Imported annular ball bearings throughout.
Four forward speed transmissions.
Warner speedometer.
U. S. L. starting and lighting system.
Power tire pump.
Wheels and tires 36 x 4½. Wheel base 128 inches. Demountable rims.
Rothschild body with extra wide doors and low, deep seats.
Pressure feed gasoline tank.
Full floating rear axle. Price, $2250.



THE JEFFERY SIX, COMPLETE, $2250

THE Jeffery Six has many of the best features of the highest priced car. It's light—actual scale weight 3700 pounds th full equipment. It's a duplicate of the ɔnderful Jeffery Four except for size. We ılt it for the man who prefers a car of this type. We made it luxurious without making it extravagant. It's economical because it is light. It is beautiful to the eye and a delight to drive. It's smooth, flexible and responsive.

We believe that a better Six cannot be built, for the simple reason that parts of better quality have yet to be produced.

There is a vastly entertaining story to be told about the production of these two cars by this company—it's a book full of pictures and interesting sidelights on this great industry. Write and ask for it.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company

Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin

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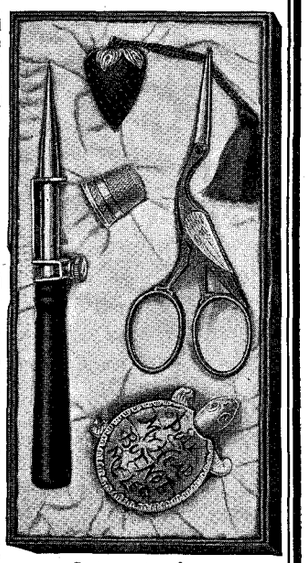

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

THE SECOND ISABELLA OF SPAIN

Gribble, Francis. The Tragedy of Isabella II. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 308. Boston: Richard C. Badger.

MR. GRIBBLE intentionally avoids the biographical solemnity of the preacher whose duty it is to point a moral, or of the historian who would uphold the dignity of history and his own, or that of the friend of the family who finds the situation shocking. Having exhausted in previous volumes the love affairs of men and women of genius—George Sand, Rousseau, Madame de Stael, Chateaubriand, Byron, Shelley—Mr. Gribble is obliged to descend to a lower level and study a woman whose only claim upon attention is the accident of a crown.

It seems not without significance that while the newspapers are reporting the real tragedy which is saddening the heart of the present Queen of Spain through the afflictions of her children, this record of the license of Spanish court life two and three generations ago should be published. "Virtue was not—as people say 'in the family.'" Isabella's father opprest his subjects, and enriched himself by plundering the Navy. Her mother chose as her "favorite" the common soldier on guard beneath a palace window, and she was even accused of stealing spoons. The husband imposed upon her was vacuity personified. "Socrates of old raised the question whether virtue can be taught, but the experiment was not tried in Isabella's case," and so this queen, because she "never had a chance," was most unwise in her choice of the partners with whom she gaily danced away a kingdom.

It is a pitiful story for all its gaiety—the life history of this "spoiled child, incapable of growing up, incapable of perceiving that she had duties—except to the Church—as well as rights: a creature of impulse who always acted in impulse, without regard to consequences, even to the point of squandering her patrimony, and pitching, or tempting others to pitch, her throne out of the window." She is not the kind of a great-grandmother which one would select, if he had the privilege of choosing his ancestry, on eugenic principles, and she was equally unfortunate in her own predecessors. The events of the nineteenth century in Spain, as seen from the palace windows or behind the doors of diplomats, add their value to this record of a gay and reckless queen.

NEW YORK IN 1679-1680

Danckaerts, Jasper, Journal of, 1679-1680. Edited by Bartlett Burleigh James and J. Franklin Jameson. Maps. Cloth, pp. xxi-313. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

The arrival of a distinguished stranger at the port of New York is almost sure to be marked by an inquiry as to how he likes America. One of the very earliest of these visitors—landing from the *Charles,* of Amsterdam, Captain Singleton, on September 23, 1679—has saved reporters the trouble of an interview by recording his impressions very distinctly in his published journal. The manuscript of this was first found and edited by Mr. Henry C. Murphy in 1864 and 1867. The present edition, a revision and correction of Mr. Murphy's, with the addition of much editorial matter, is published in the series "Original Narratives of Early American History."

Danckaerts and his companion, Sluyter, were two agents of the Labadist sect sent to find a place to which the community in Holland might emigrate. The journal covers the voyages across the ocean, travels in New York as far north as Albany, and through New Jersey as far as Delaware Bay, with a short visit to Boston. The quaint detail of the descriptions will be of great interest to present-day New Yorkers, whether they live in "Neu Haerlem," "a tolerably large village" on the island of "Manathans," or in the "Vlacke Bos" [Flatbush], or commute from "Ahakinsack" and "Gamoenepaen." Another familiar mark is his statement that on the road from Bergen Point to Elizabeth "nowhere in the country had we been so pestered with mosquitoes as on this road."

No less interesting are the journalist's comments on the persons he meets, for he combines piety with an acrid humor, and his transparent self-satisfaction has a last word for almost everything English. At Boston, "as it was Sunday, which, it seems, is somewhat strictly observed by these people, there was not much for us to do to-day," but the captain of the ship took them to his father's, where evening worship was being held. "The prayer was said loud enough to be heard three houses off, and also long enough, if that made it good." He also remarks of Boston that he was "never in a place where more was said about witchcraft and witches." Tho Danckaerts' piety did not include lengthy prayers, he made use of it in the religious instruction and reproof of his hosts by which he considered that his debt of hospitality was paid. Altogether he has given us one of the most quaint and spicy narratives of easy American travel to be found and one of as much interest to those as who live within the districts he visited as to the student of American colonial history.

THE PROFLIGATE DUKE OF WHARTON

Melville, Lewis. The Life and Writings of Philip, Duke of Wharton. 8vo. Pp. 336. New York: John Lane Company. $4.50.

This is a brilliant biography of a remarkable man—a daring Jacobite, libertine, and courtier, remarkable for his personal beauty and cowardice on the field of battle. When he called upon Lord Stair, the British Ambassador at Paris, he astonished the guests at a dinner party by drinking the Pretender's health. He became a powerful debater in the House of Lords and was notorious as president of the Hell-fire Club. When the King published a proclamation against the club Wharton played a strange farce. He took an old family Bible into the House of Lords and, protesting that he was no blasphemer or profligate, he proceeded "with a sanctified air" to read several texts from it. During the winter of 1725–1726 he openly espoused the cause of the Pretender, "James III.," and was outlawed by the King's command.

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He was, however, equally admired and execrated, "for," says Mr. Melville, "while the Duke's profligacies disgusted many of his easy-going contemporaries, yet his gifts were so remarkable that his excesses were overlooked." Richardson had him in mind, we are told, when he described the character of Lovelace. It is also suggested that he is the Lorenzo of Young's "Night Thoughts." The scathing portrait of "Wharton, the scorn and wonder of his age," drawn by Pope in his "Epistle to Sir Richard Temple," can not be considered exaggerated when read in the light of history. It runs as follows:

"Thus with each gift of nature and of art,
And wanting nothing but an honest heart;
Grown all to all; from no one vice exempt;
And most contemptible to shun contempt;
His passion still, to covet gen'ral praise,
His life, to forfeit it a thousand ways;
A constant bounty which no friend has made;
An angel tongue, which no man can persuade;
A fool with more of wit than half mankind;
Too rash for thought, for action too refined;
A tyrant to the wife his heart approves;
A rebel to the very king he loves;
He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still, flagitious, yet not great.
Ask you why Wharton broke through ev'ry rule?
'Twas all for fear the knaves should call him fool."

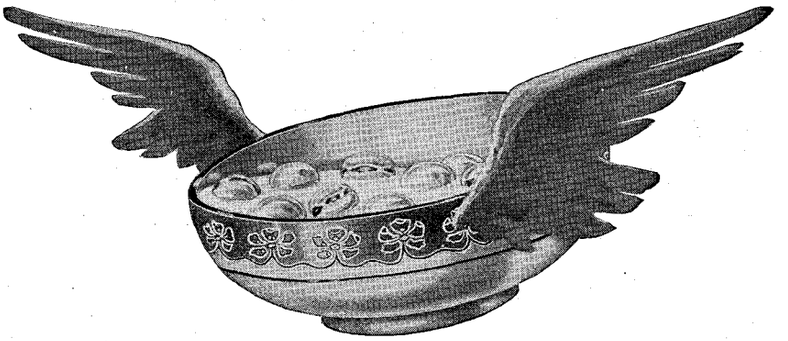
Mr. Melville has done his work well in delineating the life of a man who in so many ways was typical of his age. This clever biography gives axioms from the writings of a man who could make an epigram as well as a speech. Among these writings we find many letters and the Duke's defense of Atterbury, the gifted bishop of Rochester, who, however, was found guilty of treason as a Jacobite and banished. But he that breaks must pay, and, deprived of his estates and reduced to beggary, Wharton wandered for three years through many parts of western Europe. Finally, after his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, he joined the Franciscans and died in their monastery at Poblet in the thirty-second year of his age. There are seventeen choice and somewhat rare illustrations in this handsome volume, which is equipped with a copious index, while the care, erudition, and laborious minuteness of Mr. Melville's production are shown by the list of authorities given in the preface.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN CALIFORNIA

Johnson, Arthur T. California. 8vo. Pp. 346. New York: Duffield & Co. $4.50.

The subtitle of this book is "An Englishman's Impressions of the Golden State." Of Mr. Johnson's personality we know nothing, we can only say he has written a piquant volume. Yet, as he confesses, he has steered clear of "California's politics, and hardly touched upon her commercial aspects or the vexatious question of alien immigration." He has but "skirted the fringe of sociological problems," but his book, handsomely manufactured and profusely illustrated, reminds one of the account of Martin Chuzzlewit's journey to Eden or Mrs. Trollope's description of United States society in her "Domestic Manners of the Americans." For the writer's principal subject throughout the volume is "The Native Son"—the California man, of whom he ungrammatically remarks, "If no one understands the American character—and I do not think they do—it is equally certain that the American himself does not." Of his own

(*Continued on page* 827)



If You'll Call They'll Come

If you will call on your grocer for Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice, there will come to your table tomorrow morning the most delicious foods folks know.

Grains steam-exploded—puffed to eight times normal size. Airy wafers, bubble-like and thin. Grains that taste like toasted nuts.

Ready to serve with cream and sugar, or mix with any fruit. Ready to melt at the touch of the teeth into almond-flavored granules.

They will bring to your people a food delight.

They will bring scientific, whole-grain foods, easy to digest. The only cereals in which every food granule has been literally blasted to pieces.

And a thousand breakfasts, in the years to come, will have added joy when you know these foods.

Puffed Wheat, 10c
Puffed Rice, 15c *Except in Extreme West*

At Night

For a supper dish, or at bedtime, these crisp, brown grains will come to you floating in bowls of milk. Crisper than crackers—four times as porous as bread.

Whole grains made wholly digestible. The most inviting morsels ever served in milk.

You will use them in candy-making—use them to garnish ice cream—use them as wafers in soup. You will crisp them in butter so the children may eat the grains like peanuts.

These are Prof. Anderson's foods—the foods that are shot from guns. No other foods are in any way like them. It is due to yourself that you know them.

At every grocery they are at your call. Call now and see what comes.

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

(471)

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Why Repair Shops Keep Busy

NO wonder automobile repair shops have so much to do, for—

—The automobile is the most severely used piece of machinery in all the world.
—It suffers the most and worst shocks and strains.
—It receives the least expert care in operation.

Because of this, the automobile **ought to be** the most carefully designed and the most carefully built machine in all the world.

But **it is not,** in most cases.

Here Are the Plain Facts

Four-fifths of the makes of cars on the market today are **neither** designed nor manufactured by their so-called makers. They are **not** even designed as complete, unified **cars,** but are collections of many groups of finished **stock parts**—bought here and there, wherever they can be secured most readily and cheaply.

It is nearly a miracle if these parts happen, in any instance, to form a balanced, harmonious, durable complete car—for these parts, remember, are designed and finished, **not** for some one particular car, but—

—as separate, unrelated units,
—by separate, unrelated groups of men,
—in different factories,
—at different times;
—*these designers having no knowledge of what other* parts are to be used in any particular car assemblage.

80 per cent—Think of It

Eighty per cent of American automobile "makers" are gatherers and assemblers of finished parts, made under these conditions. That is the cheapest method of "manufacture." Furthermore, it is a method not practiced and not countenanced in any other branch of the machinery-producing industries.

Locomotives, stationary steam engines, electric motors, machine shop equipment, printing presses—machinery that men buy with careful judgment and at big prices—are **manufactured** (not assembled) products. They've got to be designed and manufactured as ONE UNIT in order to have precise balance, and uniform strength and endurance, to withstand severe use, to be **right.** A railroad would refuse an assembled locomotive as it would refuse lead rails.

Only One Safe Method

Machinery manufacture is an old, stable, and experienced industry. And the machinery industry says that the only safe way to build an enduring product is to have that product designed and manufactured under the roofs of a single plant, and to have the whole work supervised by some **one** richly qualified and able man.

The principle is as old as the hills. Three hundred years ago, Descartes, first of modern philosophers, wrote: "There is seldom so much perfection in works composed of many separate parts, upon which many different hands have been employed, as in those completed by a **single** master."

WINTON SIX

Long stroke motor, left drive, center control, electric lights, self-starter, finest mohair top, easily handled curtains, rain-vision glass front, best Warner speedometer, Waltham eight-day clock, Klaxon electric horn, rear tire carriers, four-cylinder tire pump, demountable rims, full set of tools, German silver radiator, metal parts nickel finished. Fully equipped, **$3250**

Here's a ONE-UNIT Car

The Winton Six stands out as a distinctively and enduringly excellent automobile because it is produced on the same plan that the greatest and ablest of machinery makers adhere to so zealously.

It is designed and manufactured in **one** comprehensive plant. That plant has but one product—the Winton Six car, made in **one** single model.

Every part of the car is designed and manufactured to harmonize and coordinate with every related part.

From start to finish, the production of Winton Six cars is personally supervised by **one** man, Alexander Winton, founder of the gasoline motor car industry in America, and the world's most experienced six-cylinder specialist.

What's the Result?

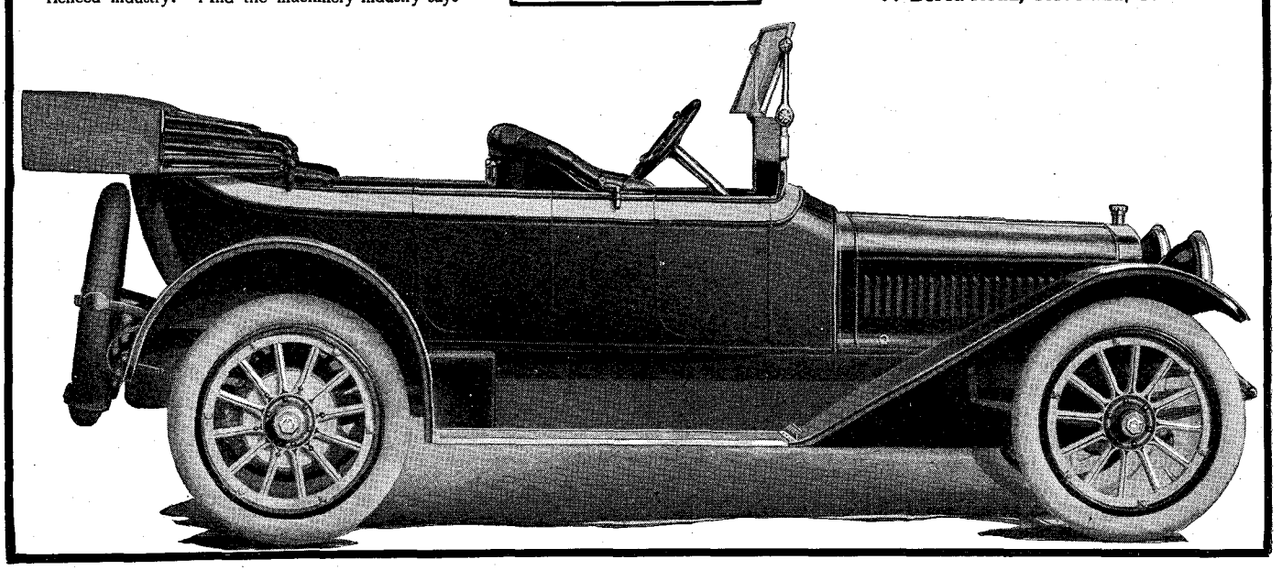
That's why the Winton Six, alone, was able to change high-grade demand from four-cylinder cars to Sixes. That's why the Winton Six withstands the hardest of service and holds the world's lowest repair expense record—29.2 cents per 1000 miles. That's why the Winton Six is the finest possible specimen of ONE-UNIT Construction, which means that it is precisely the kind of car that fully satisfies the most exacting purchasers.

Let us send you a catalog.

The Winton Motor Car Co.
77 Berea Road, Cleveland, O.

Caution

Be careful in selecting a car—this year more than ever before. There are startling reasons why. Read them in our Book No. 16



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 825*)

account of the "Native Son," he makes the following admissions:

"If in dealing with some of the characteristics of his daily life, I may seem to have hit the Native Son rather hardly (*sic*), it is, as the reader will observe, because I feel strongly, not so much against the individual, but against what one may call that atmosphere of illusion, self-deception, and malfeasance which he, as a community, fosters, often perhaps unwittingly."

The slovenly and ungrammatical style of this extract pervades the book. We wish the writer had confined himself to such indulgence of what he oddly calls his "vagrant taste for idling and roadside observation" as is manifested in his sketch of Santa Barbara. The sketch is wholesome, and in spite of its stumbling and confused style, is really something more than

> "a tale
> Told by an idiot, full of sound and furry,
> Signifying nothing."

We quote the passage referred to as follows:

"What visitor does not remember those pleasant streets, which seem to have hit that happy medium which lies between the dismal incompetency of poor shops and that other extreme, the distracting hustle of department stores, dazzling hotels, ruinous taxicabs, and the rest? Or, shall we say that Santa Barbara is a half-way house between the strait-jacketed respectability of prim Pasadena and San Francisco, as seen by a Primitive Methodist hastening home in the dark? Where is the visitor who can forget the exhilaration and accessibility of those mountain drives, with happy children cantering in the peculiar lope of the country on their long-necked steeds; the restful parks; the sweet pastures along the cliffs; the number and variety of wild birds, often so absent in California; the quiet dignity of the old mission? which latter is neither a crumbling ruin, nor yet a patched-up relic uncomfortably modernized, but an old church which is still cherished and loved by the Franciscan brethren who dwell beneath its venerable roof. Just as the pines and eucalyptus-trees of that rugged bluff to the west of the promenade infuse the sea airs with the fragrance of their sun-warmed boughs, so, across the wide pueblo lands upon which Santa Barbara lies, does the quietude of an earlier age, an older country, linger like the peace of some old English cathedral town. For these features of Santa Barbara shall I ever have a fresh and abiding memory."

We sympathize with the old lady who sold Mr. Johnson a pound of "English walnuts" at Santa Barbara, and on learning that he had been in California only "six months, remarked: 'My! but you have learned to speak the language pretty good in so short a time.'" But to which we would add, "and to write it pretty badly."

THE CHEVALIER D'EON

Rieu, Alfred, [Translator]. **D'Eon de Beaumont, His Life and Times.** 8vo. Pp. 275. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $3 net.

The portrait which the Chevalier d'Eon sketched of himself for Duc de Praslin at a turning-point in his own career is in the main a true one. He said, "If you want to know what I am, Monsieur le Duc, I tell you frankly that I am of use only for thinking, imagining, questioning, reflecting, comparing, reading, writing, or to run from east to west, from north to south, to fight over hill and dale. Had I lived in the time of Alexander or Don Quixote, I should certainly have been Parmenio or Sancho Panza. Taken out of my element, I will squander the whole revenue of France in a twelvemonth without committing a single folly, and afterward present you with an able treatise on economy." It is needless to say that he had no such opportunities in France under Louis XV. and England under the régime of Pitt. So far he was born out of time and only destined to cut a figure as a swashbuckler and charlatan of the first water.

D'Eon de Beaumont was born at Tonnerre, a small town noted for its medieval buildings and situated on a steep eminence about twenty miles from Auxerre. His life as diplomat, soldier, and plenipotentiary in London, where he brought about the peace treaty of 1763, and as secret-service agent to Louis XV. and Madame du Barry, is a strange story of intrigue, bickering, and recrimination, through the storm of which he passed with singular courage and effrontery. When Louis XVI. discontinued the secret service, d'Eon, prest by his creditors, was struck by a new idea. He assumed female attire and passed himself off as a woman. It was not until his death in great poverty in London that the mystery which surrounded him was solved. His latter life had proved an enigma, baffling the sagacity even of Voltaire and Beaumarchais.

No romance writer has been bold enough to describe or imagine such a story as that of this daring and brilliant adventurer, who played so dashing a part in the court and political life of Paris, London, and St. Petersburg. Bets were freely made and taken regarding the question of his sex, while he was caricatured in London as drest half in man's and half in woman's clothes—one leg in knee-breeches, the other in flounced farthingale. A mass of his unpublished papers, giving details regarding persons and events during an exciting period of European history, were discovered after his death in 1810. They had been hidden in an English bookseller's shop for nearly a hundred years. The record of his life is an interesting one and the volume before us is of unusual attractiveness. The portraits of d'Eon, both as a man and as he masqueraded in female attire, are interesting. His temperament and appearance favored his strange and elusive impersonation, which probably was suggested to him by the pamphleteers, who declared that "his dragoon's uniform concealed a woman or a hermaphrodite." His "frail appearance, small stature, slender figure, and the delicate features of his almost beardless face lent color to the idea."

RECENT FICTION

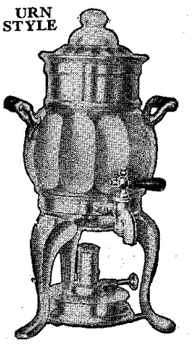
Wallace, Dillon. The Wilderness Castaways. Pp. 322. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Company. $1.25 net.

This is a real "Boy's Story," full of vigor, excitement, and interesting facts. It holds up manliness and courage in attractive light. Two wealthy New Yorkers hire a vessel for a hunting and fishing trip in the far north, and, as an accommodation to a business friend, Paul Densmore is invited to become one of the party. While Paul has the instincts and breeding of a gentleman, he has always been a "pampered pet" and has no conception of the hardships and duties of a hard-working self-supporter.

(*Continued on page 829*)

UNIVERSAL
Home Needs

URN STYLE



Making Coffee at the Table

with the UNIVERSAL Table Percolator adds much to the enjoyment of the meal, besides giving the coffee a full strength and flavor free from tannin or bitterness.

The UNIVERSAL percolates six to ten times more water than anyother, ***takes much less time, cannot flood,*** and completes the process before the water boils.

POT STYLE
For use on the stove

Made in various urn styles with alcohol burner, and also in various styles for use on the stove.

UNIVERSAL
Coffee Percolator
Electric

is identical in principle with the other forms of UNIVERSAL Percolators, but is operated by electricity. Simply connect the cord and plug to any lamp socket and turn on the current. In a minute or two the circulation of water through the coffee begins.

Made in Pot Style, 6 cups, $8.25, and Urn Style, 6 cups, $10.00.

Look for this mark on each article. UNIVERSAL

Write for booklets describing these and other UNIVERSAL Home Needs, stating whether or not you have electricity in your home.

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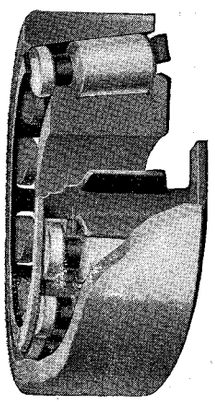
TIMKEN
ADJUSTABLE ROLLER BEARINGS

As Your Car Grows Old, Keep it Tuned Up

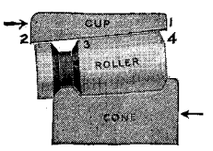
Retain its smoothness, its quietness and comfort. Retain its quick response, its effective power—its dependability. You bought it for these qualities—keep them in the car as it grows old in your service.

Tune up your motor, adjust the carburetor for weather and varying qualities of gasoline. Adjust the steering gear. Adjust the brakes.

And don't forget to adjust the bearings. For all bearings wear same as other moving parts and need adjustment if you are to keep the full power and efficiency of your car.



Timken Bearing partly cut away to show construction



If wear occurs, leaving slight space between cup and roller, adjustments can be made by moving the cup or cone in the direction of the arrows.

As 1-2 and 3-4 always remain exactly parallel, the adjustment brings the different surfaces into perfect line-contact, and no principle of the bearing's efficiency is impaired.

Inside Knowledge that will Help You

WHEEL bearings must turn easily of course—to eliminate friction. But they must fit snugly too—to prevent wheels from wobbling.

As bearings wear—all bearings do—they get loose. A little looseness allows the pound that makes faster and faster wear—more and more looseness.

Bearings on shafts that support gears—transmission, driving and differential gears—when they wear (as all bearings do) allow the shafts to drop slightly out of line. The gears on those shafts get slightly out of correct mesh. Imperfectly meshed gears make noise and waste some of the power.

The trouble goes on *at an increasing rate* unless promptly checked by adjusting a type of bearing that can take up looseness when it develops.

Use of steels best adapted for bearings, extreme accuracy of manufacture, strict following of heat-treatment formulas developed by years devoted to concentrated study of bearings alone—these are producing bearing parts that have wonderful wear-resisting qualities.

And yet bearings—all bearings—do wear.

The Timken Tapered Roller Bearing is the one type of bearing that can be adjusted to completely eliminate the effects of its slight wear.

The Timken Tapered Roller Bearing carries the load and resists the shocks along the lines of its rollers instead of on the points of balls; its tapered construction enables it to meet side pressure and shocks in addition to direct load; its line contact distributes pressure and hence minimizes wear—*these are three great principles that are kept in constant operation for your benefit by the fourth great principle of adjustability.*

And beyond keeping the Timken Bearing itself always at full efficiency its great principle of adjustability keeps the shafts and gears up to their top notch efficiency

You can see how important it is to have adjustable bearings in your car if you are to retain its effectiveness as a power vehicle—as it grows old in your service.

Other interesting facts about bearings are told in the Timken Primer No C-1 "On the Care and Character of Bearings" which, with the Timken Primer No C-2 "On the Anatomy of Automobile Axles," will be sent free, post-paid on request to either Timken Company.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO., CANTON, O.
THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Every Timken Bearing, large or small, is of just one Timken quality, through and through

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 827*)

His selfishness and heedlessness cause him to be lost with his sailor companion, Dan Rudd, on the ice in the arctic region, and he spends a strenuous winter among the terrible dangers of forest and sea. Hungry, weary, sometimes almost freezing, the boys battle their way to the post at Winnipeg, often barely escaping death. Their experiences make a wonderful change in the luxury-loving New Yorker. Even grown-ups will enjoy the descriptions of the hair-breadth escapes and the exciting scenes, which culminate in safety for the boys and material advancement for all concerned.

Tappan, Eva March. The House with the Silver Door. Pp. 184. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

This is a collection of three "Once Upon a Time Stories," with all the mysteries, magic, and wonderful adventures of the old-time fairy tales. It seems a bit early to think of the holiday season, but this will make a delightful gift book for the little "kiddies" at Christmas time. There is not much choice between the title story, "King Haensel the First," and "The Star Princess," but they are pretty little tales, told quite fluently and with convincing charm.

Edganton, May. A Modern Eve. Pp. 351. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Company. $1.25.

Eve's other name was Ellen. She had red hair—a fact which the author never lets you forget. At the age of thirteen on a Canadian hillside she meets a young embezzler who has eaten her lunch while she slept. She promises to deliver a letter for him. Curiosity causes her to read the letter. It frightens her and she suppresses it. This causes certain necessary entanglements in the threads of the story. Later Ellen's parents move to England that she and her brother Ingram, a prig if there ever was one, may receive a better education. Leaving college, Ellen allies herself with the suffrage party and insists on working for the cause even with insufficient remuneration. Unreality and insincerity characterize much of the story. Her attitude as a college-educated girl is untrue and overdrawn. The situations and experiences with the two men who come into her life are impossible and exaggerated. Melodramatic episodes abound, and in the end Ellen listens to her heart and forgets the "cause." It is a story more entertaining than convincing or satisfactory.

The City of the Purple Dreams. Pp. 411. Chicago: F. G. Browne & Co. $1.30.

There is usually a great and appreciable difference between a vagabond tramp and a multimillionaire financier, but in "the City of Purple Dreams," otherwise Chicago, all things are possible. Daniel Randolph Fitzhugh finds it easy to change from a dirty, ragged tramp to an eloquent anarchist, later to the noted Hugh Dan Fitzrandolph, "King of Wheat," of unlimited power and means. This change is the culmination of many melodramatic episodes, tragic and startling. Esther Strom, a socialist, and the beautiful and wealthy Kathleen Otis play important parts in the wonderful and meteoric career of the histrionically endowed, but friendless, young man. Credibility and plausibility are strained to the utmost in the construction of the story, but there are thrills enough to interest the casual reader.

Bailey, Temple. Glory of Youth. Pp. 331. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. $1.35.

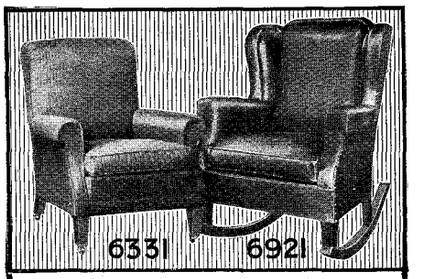
This complicated love-story, before the clouds are dispelled at the latest possible moment, comes perilously near being a "Tragedy of Errors," but its characters are interesting and lovable. The complications are exciting enough to arouse the curiosity of the reader. The technic of the book is good enough to hold one's interest. Dr. Anthony Blake had always worshiped Diana Gregory, but she went abroad still undecided about her own feelings, and while there became engaged to a foreign count. By the time she came to her senses and was ready to throw herself into Anthony's arms, he had already pledged himself to little Bettina, who had been left in his care by a dying mother. The author claims great wisdom for Diana, but she has a strange way of showing it. She made her first mistake when she failed to appreciate Anthony; her second when she advised Bettina to keep her engagement secret, thus causing many false situations; and her third—well, she made many, but that is the story. Justin Ford, a young aviator, helps in the solution of the difficulties, as he does in the complications, but the dénouement is very satisfactory. The reader is left to decide how far one should be bound by a loveless engagement.

Hay, Jan. Happy-Go-Lucky. Pp. 365. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

This is an original story, told in an original way, with wholesome humor. From "Book One," in which the characters are introduced as school-lads at a final dinner before separating for the holidays, to the end of "Book Three," when everything ends satisfactorily, we read interesting tales about interesting people. Much is left to the reader's intuitive perception instead of being labeled with "he said" and "she said." Richard Mainwaring, "the Freak," was certainly happy-go-lucky, but he did the right thing at the right time and had a most engaging personality, so that the story of his love and his other affairs involve some very amusing incidents which prove engrossing. It is a most enjoyable book to read aloud, a comedy with romance well developed.

Herrick, Robert. His Great Adventure. Pp. 408. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

After reading this adventurous and well-nigh incredible story, one will hardly dare pass unaided a man fallen by the wayside, about whom there can be the slightest possibility of doubt as to the cause of the trouble. Edgar Brainard, a would-be dramatist, down on his luck, was the only one of the onlookers to doubt the drunkenness of the man who lay in convulsions at his doorway. After carrying the stricken man to his room, and sending for the doctor, he proceeded to make him as comfortable as possible. In dire straits we take great chances. Believing that he could not live, "H. Krutzmacht" dictates a power of attorney to the young man and charges him with an astounding mission—and with his wallet which contains thousands of dollars. This mission is the "Great Adventure" and it forces the young rescuer to go West blindly, to loot safes, travel with immense and hidden treasure through Arizona, Mexico, to Paris and back, always in search of "Melody" whose fortune and interest he considered a sacred charge. The book ends happily.



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Nothing is more luxurious after a hard day at the office than to relax in one of these big overstuffed Karpen comfort chairs with the new Karpenesque Upholstering. Until you try one you will never know what real rest is. Seek out the Karpen Dealer in your town today and find out about them. If you try one you will buy one—then you will rejoice in its possession for years.

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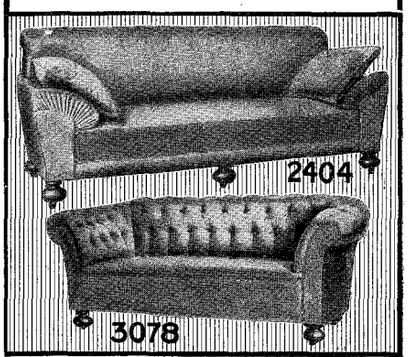

is made of the best materials by the best cabinet makers and upholsterers. It possesses a lasting quality in the highest degree. The designs are splendid and the prices are within the range of the average family. A thousand patterns from which to select, for any need in any room in any home.

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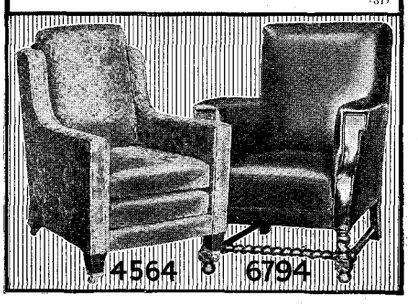

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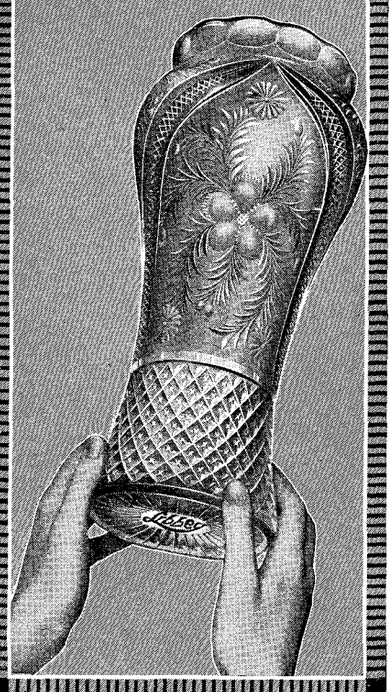
Looking for the name



IN CUT GLASS; in rock crystal; and in engraved crystal glass —nothing but Libbey will meet your wants.

It is recognized as the world's best, the world over.

Look for the Libbey nameplate engraved on every piece.

A Libbey dealer in each city

The Libbey Glass Co.,

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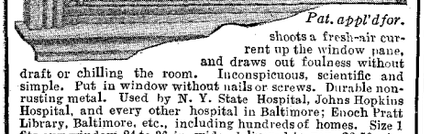

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CURRENT POETRY

POEMS to statues seldom are of serious importance. Take, for instance, the great amount of verse—enough to make a fat octavo volume—which M. Rodin's sculptures have inspired. Of all this, only one poem is still of interest, Mr. John Jerome Rooney's admirable interpretation of "Le Penseur." But there is a sort of poem, nominally inspired by a statue, which really does not belong in this class. That is the poem in honor of a great man written with his statue as immediate cause. Perhaps the best poem of this sort written in recent years is the late Lionel Johnson's "On the Statue of King Charles in Charing Cross." We are reminded of this poem by some lines in Mr. Benjamin R. C. Low's "A Wand and Strings, and Other Poems" (John Lane Company). "The Washington Statue in Wall Street" is sincere and dignified poetry; the last stanza is unforgettable.

The Washington Statue in Wall Street

BY BENJAMIN R. C. LOW

Immortal more than bronze, in bronze he stands,
Through all our tumult unperturbed, sedate;
Coming, clear-eyed, out of the scorch of fate,
Rough reins and sword-hilts calloused in his hands.

How large he looms beyond this troubled hill!
How, lost in balancings of life and death,
He heeds the flutter of his country's breath,
And bids, "I crave you, gentlemen, be still!"

This was the man who stemmed through brutal seas
And broke the dreadful shadow of a throne;
Who supped with swords, and watched all night alone,
Far off, in some great silence, on his knees.

Here is another of Mr. Low's poems, less heroic but equally sincere. "Livery of smiles" is a jarring expression, but as a whole the sonnet is effective.

To an Old Family Servant

BY BENJAMIN R. C. LOW

Dead?—but I can not think it; he who wore
His livery of smiles undimmed to sight;
Our childhood's fellowship who kept, of right;
Whose loyalty . . . no belted earl had more.
He stood so often at the stable door,
Lifting his lantern, signaling "Good-night!"—
To follow me half home with friendly light:
I can not think . . . he never failed before.

Yes, it is I who stand, good friend of years,
Blinded with shadow, where your footfalls fell;
To cast the glimmer of my childhood's tears
Beyond the dark, beyond the funeral bell,
Beyond the silence; I—God grant he hears—
Who lift the lantern, now: good-night!—farewell!

Surely it is time for a new volume of Miss Amelia Josephine Burr's poems. There was some very distinguished verse in "A Roadside Fire," the volume which George H. Doran Company brought out over a year ago, and since this publication her work has steadily gained in strength and charm. *The Bellman* prints this attractive apology. Miss Burr's point of view may not appeal to all, but unquestionably her lines are beautiful.

Children of the Night

BY AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR

Blame us not, ah, blame us not, ye folk who love the sun,
Whose longings haunt the fields at noon, the ingleside at night;
For we are of another blood, and feel our pulses run
As run the tides to meet the moon, and leap beneath her light.

We sit beside your hearthstones with our faces to the fire,
But our hearts within are straitened—(do ye ever understand?)
For we long to turn away—yet dare not yield to the desire—
Where the moonlight at the window beckons, beckons like a hand.

The household phrases come to us as in a tongue unknown;
We gaze at you unseeing, for our thoughts are far away,
Like scattered flakes of star-dust on the flying cloud-rack blown
Beyond the placid vision of the children of the day.

Blame us not, ye quiet ones who crouch beside the flame,
And rule it as ye rule your souls, with measured, tranquil hand.
Nay, but my words are idle. Give us neither praise nor blame—
Only be blind forever, since ye can not understand.

The rimed editorial seems to be gaining in popularity. Mr. Viereck and Mr. Le Gallienne have discust various political and economic topics in verse in the editorial columns of *The International*, and Mr. Richard Johnson Walker, editor of *The British Review*, recently put his usual four pages of chronicle and comment into the form of a sonnet-sequence. In the October *British Review* he prints, among his editorials, this excellent sonnet. There are so many poems telling the advantages of the country as a place for spiritual activity that it is pleasant to find the opposite idea exprest, and exprest so skilfully.

Two Voices

BY RICHARD JOHNSON WALKER

Here, where the woodland air is clear and clean,
And 'neath the boughs sunshine and shadow trace
On the sward a flickering pattern of live lace
In white and black, each touched with tenderer green,
Comes a sure sense of sovran things unseen,
A savor of a more than earthly grace,
A rapture, and a knowledge that the place
Is as the presence-chamber of a Queen.

But where the city hums with trade and strife,
Where poor men mope and rich men rue their wealth,
Where few find happiness and none find health,
Who will may there learn truth no whit less well.
Nay, in the common commerce of man's life
Speak to the wise God's greater oracle.

The October number of Mr. Stephen Phillips's *The Poetry Review* contains a brief essay by Mr. S. M. Ellis on "A Lost Poet and the Poetical Attitude to Death." The "lost poet" is Herbert Kennedy, who died in 1910 at the age of eighteen. The

(*Continued on page* 832)

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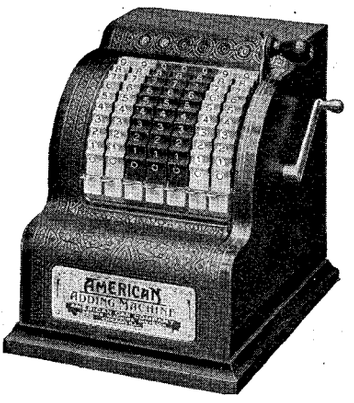

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CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 830)

samples of his work given in this essay seem to justify Mr. Ellis's praise. Keats himself would not disdain this lovely fragment.

Moonlight

BY HERBERT KENNEDY

Bright as the golden lily, ripple driven,
Floating beneath the hawthorn flowers of June;
So, stargirt, in the purple pool of Heaven
Swam the low glory of the desert moon.
And all the earth lay trembling in a swoon
Of slumbering loveliness; until my brain
Thrilled through with joy and the desire to weep,
A perfect pleasure blent with perfect pain:
And earth sank from me into sleep.

Sweet music sounded; ghostly hands upraised
My head, slow stealing from the shadowy vast;
And through the moon-kissed veils of sleep I gazed
Down the dim aisles of the forgotten past.

And this, too, is exquisite, a reflection of the "beautiful brevity of spring."

The First of June

BY HERBERT KENNEDY

Sweetly smiles the sunset, through dark boughs
golden gleaming,
Tenderly to westward, faint and far away,
Up into the glory of the sky my heart drifts
dreaming,
Dreaming in Earth's wonder hour at closing of
the day.

Sadly sighs the sunset, as lost winds wander
weeping,
Weeping with the nightingales for the morns of
May,
May, whose fragrant loveliness in the grave is
sleeping,
Sleeping in that Heaven of dead, sweet things
that can not stay.

. . . . . .

Dead and gone the sunset: and, as night is falling,
Faint with June's first sweetness, when the lilacs
sway,
Dim with far sweet memories, the voice of May is
calling
Sadly to my twilight heart at closing of the day.

Miss Travers gives a graphic sketch of the Cornish coast in the lines which we quote below. We take them from *The New Witness*.

In Cornwall

BY ROSALIND TRAVERS

At twilight I came upon a little quiet bay
Of slow blue waters, when the tide swung full.
The clear skies over it were following the day;
The clear stream, welling from a wide brown
pool,
Dropt down in silver to the silence of the shore.
All along the headlands there hardly was a
sighing;
The waves lay hushed, and the wind had given o'er.
Folded into gentleness, the vales low-lying
And the rough, sad moorland were one forever-
more.

Faintly down the valley came the notes of a song:
A young girl singing to the broad stones gray,
And the bracken in the meadow, as she lightly
went along.
The words of her ballad were scattered on the
way:
Evening only gathered up the echoing refrain.
"Come back to your true love, as trusty as a
brother;
Your friend and your comforter, in pleasure and
in pain,
Come back to your true love! you'll never find
another,
The wide world over, so good to you again!"

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HE FIGHTS FOR THE HOUSELESS

WE have our "Bill" Haywoods and Elizabeth Flynns to champion the causes of the lowliest of the poor, but there is nobody in this country who could be likened to M. Cochon, leader of evicted tenants in the city of Paris. The French capital is famous for its great variety of class struggles, a fact as much due, perhaps, to the picturesque men who lead in the uprisings as to the peculiar conditions which prevail there. In a very short time M. Cochon has become one of the most-talked-of men in France. The story of his stormy career is told by Louis Sherwin in *The Metropolitan Magazine:*

Just three years ago this man was an obscure artizan, a journeyman upholsterer earning forty-two francs a week—rather less than eight dollars and a half. To-day he is one of the best known and most popular men in Paris. His appearance, unaccompanied, and in the plainest of clothes, will be greeted by rousing cries of "Vive Cochon!" in quarters where the entire French Cabinet and the Academy in full uniform would excite only a mild interest. To be sure in such cases Cochon is usually arrested for the uproar his popularity causes. He has been arrested more than two hundred times in three years. And there is not a janitor in Paris who will not bar the front door if he sees Cochon coming.

Cochon's official title is "Secretary General of the National Federation of Tenants." He is the man to whom every tenant in Paris runs when he has trouble with his landlord or janitor. If you are about to be evicted, Cochon will come to the rescue with several other pairs of lusty and willing arms. He will save your furniture from the greedy paws of the court bailiffs. Furthermore, if you are so poor that you have difficulty in finding a place to lay your head, Cochon will find you shelter—even if he has to storm Notre Dame to do it.

What he has accomplished he has done single-handed. In one year, almost at one blow, he compelled the attention of all France to one of the worst ulcers on the body politic—the outrageous, pitiable condition of the poorest class of tenants in the big cities. He has compelled the Government to make a grant of 200 millions of francs toward the building of model tenements and workingmen's dwellings. Only a drop in the ocean, to be sure, but at least more than was ever done before. He has, in fact, forced not only the municipal, but the national, authorities to pay much belated heed to the crying problem of the housing of the poor.

Few Americans, even among those who have lived in France, can have any idea of the squalor and misery of the Parisian tenement. Without the slightest exaggeration, it is at least three times as bad as the worst of its kind to be found in New York. (This is not to be taken by New York landlords as an excuse for not improving the hovels from which they draw such ex-

(*Continued on page* 834)

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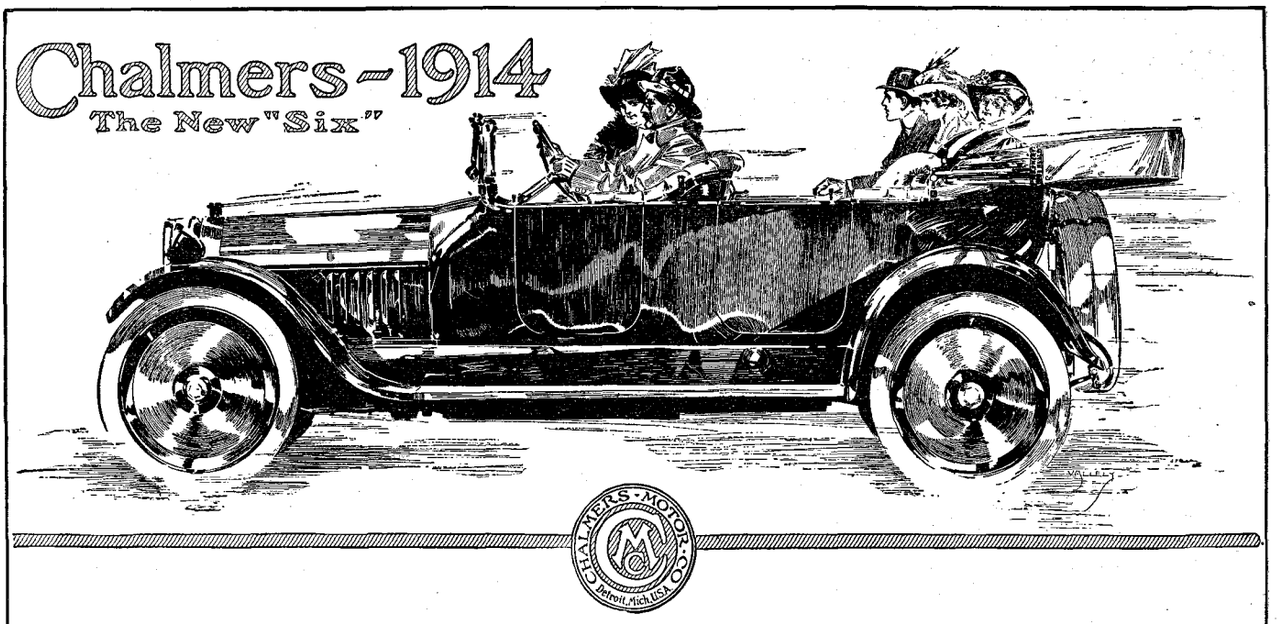

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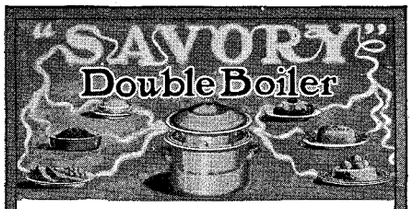

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 832)

orbitant rents.) What makes the state of the Parisian tenant so much worse than that of others is the fact that the French landlord is entrenched behind such a bulwark of special privilege and protective legislation. Not one of them has ever been able to explain why, for instance, he should be the only one among a man's creditors who can attach the very tools by which the man earns his livelihood, tools which even the State can not attach for arrears of taxes. Thanks to Citizen Cochon this state of things will not last long in France. The agitation against it has reached a point where both Chamber of Deputies and Senate have been obliged to consider a law which will render the tenant's furniture and effects unseizable. He has secured sufficient pledges, including those of a number of the extreme conservatives, to insure the passing of this law.

Cochon is one of the cleverest press-agents that ever lived. He "gets away with" stunts that by comparison make the tricks of our American theatrical press-agents look like the puny efforts of amateurs. He is so simple and direct that a good many people wonder if he is not just a practical joker. And some of his tricks make all Paris laugh—all but the tenement-house owners and hapless police officials. Mr. Sherwin goes on:

It was by his own hardships that Cochon's unofficial task was thrust upon him. Until three years ago he was pretty much the same as any other moderately hard-working Parisian artizan. Then one day the landlord raised the already exorbitant rent for his meager two rooms and kitchen in the Rue Chabrol. His neighbor, unable to pay, was about to be thrown on the street with his entire family, while the furniture, such as it was, was to be seized. So Cochon and the comrade began to see red. Before the bailiffs from the court or the janitor had time to gasp, the two tenants, with the aid of seven other devils, moved the household goods of Cochon's neighbor into Cochon's apartment. "Get out," said the landlord to Cochon. "Put me out," said Cochon to the landlord. "That's easy," replied the landlord.

But it wasn't.

The landlord forgot that building barricades is quite an ancient and honorable Parisian custom. The Cochon home became literally a castle. In two days the Parisian press had christened it Fort Chabrol and was watching the proceedings with gleeful interest. The garrison was victualed by means of ropes lowered through the windows. Harness policemen, "bourriques"—alias plain clothes cops—Republican guards and court bailiffs conducted the siege on behalf of the landlord while the hilarious crowds cheered the defenders. Of course, eventually the landlord won—that is to say, the Cochon party evacuated the fortress with all the honors. Furthermore, Cochon had made a great discovery. He had found out the secret of publicity. This one episode had agitated the landlord-and-tenant question as months

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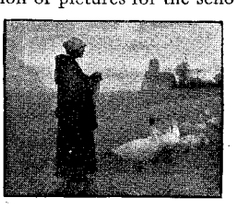

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of writing and debating had not been able to do. So the National Federation of Tenants came to be organized, with the avowed purpose of employing just such methods.

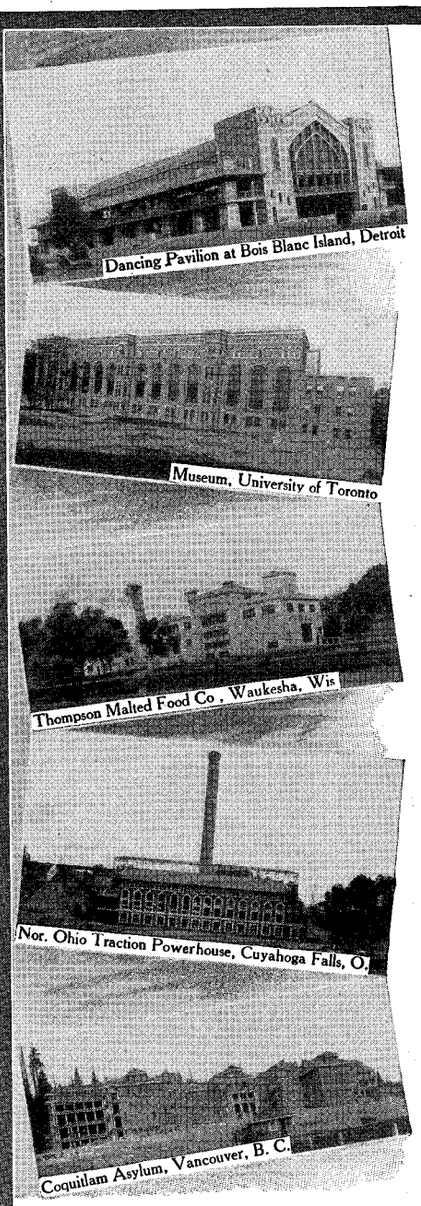
The most serious problem Cochon had to tackle was the housing of the poor. For it is easier to snatch an unfortunate evicted person's furniture out of the landlord's paws than it is to find a lodging for that person after he has been evicted. Squalid and miserable as Parisian homes of that class are, the demand exceeds the supply. Cochon is doing his best to solve it for the time being in behalf of the members of his federation by the same sensational methods that he employs against landlords. He had no funds, no influence, nothing but mother-wit and a corps of brawny volunteers willing to attempt anything that entailed violence and the discomfiture of the bourgeoisie. So one day he exclaimed to a crowd of evicted tenants—for all the world in the language of a resourceful real-estate agent: "*Messieurs et dames!* I have the very thing for you. A large, airy, well-lighted, spacious, room. Just vacated." And the next day he conducted his clients, bag and baggage, lares and penates, to the Chamber of Deputies! Here was a joke that tickled all Paris. Of course, they did not remain very many hours in that august hall. But the trick achieved results. It focused the public attention on the problem. It forced the authorities to find temporary quarters for the homeless until some benevolent persons came to the rescue. On another occasion he attempted to storm the Elysée Palace, saying: "This is a public building. It belongs to the people. It is much too large for M. and Mme. Fallières, who are simple and unextravagant bourgeois. Why should not some of its superfluous space be used by those of the people who most need it?" He actually succeeded one day in installing a couple of families within the sacred precincts of the Madeleine.

Cochon has the sympathy of every soul in Paris who does not own real estate. Everybody hates the landlord, whether in Paris or Peoria; individually and privately, even persons in authority like Cochon, altho he makes them a terrible deal of work. That is why he is able to get away with some of his humorous effects.

Take for instance the time he was besieged in the Rue Vaugirard. (He has been besieged at least six times.) Some police Dogberry had used unnecessary violence toward friends who tried to visit Cochon in his fortress. Reporters had been knocked about and the same sort of idiotic police methods employed such as prevailed recently in Paterson. Cochon hung out a large red flag from his balcony. This is a criminal offense in Paris. When put on trial for this Cochon pleaded that it was not a revolutionary flag, but merely a warning to his friends that the neighborhood was unsafe. According to French law, whenever the street is impassable or unsafe a small red sign must be displayed to warn passers-by.

"But," said the president of the court, "this was not a small red sign. It was a regular flag, measuring four feet by three at least."

"Monsieur le Président, I was on the top story," replied Cochon. "If I had hung out a small red sign people in the street


Dancing Pavilion at Bois Blanc Island, Detroit
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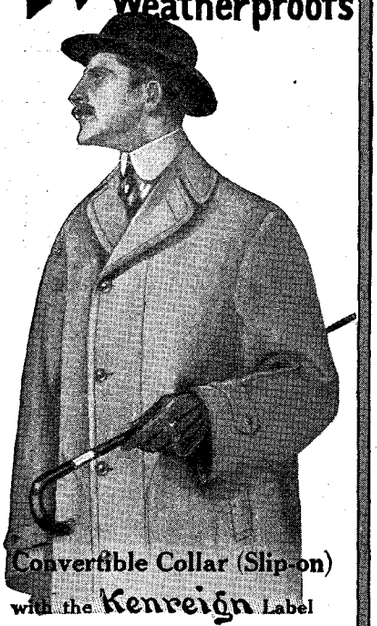

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would have thought it was an undershirt hung out to dry."

Cochon himself is a very serious, sincere man. Physically he is tall, broad-shouldered, of muscular build, with handsome features and an ample, blond mustache and blue eyes. Rumor credits him with having made money out of his activities, but it is not true. Not only has he no money, but his furniture is almost entirely dilapidated from frequent moving. He carries on his work from a tiny, bare office in the Rue des Martyrs, at the foot of the hill of Montmartre. As an orator he is simple and direct, and talks convincingly but without any rhetorical effects. Politically he is a Socialist. But his organization is independent of any party, and welcomes members regardless of whether they are anarchists or extreme conservatives.

EDDIE COLLINS, ALL-ROUND STAR

It probably will be several baseball seasons before Tyrus Cobb ceases to be the most conspicuous player in the business, but Eddie Collins, second baseman of the world's champion Athletics, certainly is climbing toward first honors. Just after the completion of the world series John J. McGraw, manager of the defeated New York Giants, remarked that "Collins is the best ball-player I have seen during my career on the diamond," and "he did more to beat the Giants out of two world's championships than any other member of Connie Mack's team." The New York *Evening World* uses McGraw's opinion as the text for an article extolling Collins, and adds some strong evidence to prove the contention that the Athletics' star excels them all. We read:

No one will question McGraw's ability to judge a ball-player's worth or value, but the leader of the Giants is not the only expert who concedes Collins the right to the leading niche in the hall of fame. Frank Chance, Fred Clarke, and, in fact, all of our baseball generals have seen Cobb, Wagner, and the rest of the stars in action, but all develop a weakness, no matter how unimportant, during a season. Collins, however, is perfect in every department of baseball. He always hits far above the .300 mark, is one of the greatest workers that ever trod the infield, and is really faster on the bases than Cobb.

In looking back over the three world's series that Collins was active in, we find that he did more toward making the Athletics famous than any other man on the team.

In the series just ended Collins was always to the front. In the first game at the Polo Grounds he cracked the ball for a triple and two singles. This hitting, combined with the fastest kind of base-running, was directly accountable for three runs. He scored three times himself.

The third game found Collins again in the front ranks of the offense. In the first inning his single developed into a run. His safety in the second scored two. He punched out a triple in the seventh that sent a runner across the rubber and he scored himself a few minutes later. Help-

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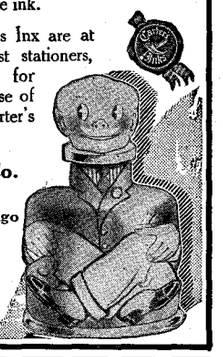

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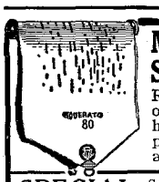

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ing his team to five runs in a single game is a fine day's work. In the final game he helped to push around three runs.

Playing baseball comes natural to this young star—he is only twenty-six. He was a star from the day he joined the Athletics in 1907. Collins is a product of Columbia University. He was at second base for the varsity when one of Connie Mack's scouts discovered him.

Collins was primed for a law course, but forgot all about law when a Philadelphia scout, during the summer of 1906, asked him how he would like to play ball for Connie Mack. Collins jumped at the offer and accompanied the Athletics on their last trip West. Here is where Collins had to do a little cheating. He did not want to impair his amateur status at college, as he was booked to captain the varsity team in 1907, his final year at school. He played in several games on that trip under the name of "Eddie Sullivan," and the critics were so greatly imprest with the playing of the "kid" that pictures and complimentary articles were printed in the Western papers, telling of the new phenom that Manager Mack had uncovered.

Collins returned to college, and the next spring when the varsity men, reported for practise he was called before one of the faculty, who produced a Chicago paper and showed Collins his picture. Collins refused to answer when asked if he was the "Eddie Sullivan." Then came the notice of his disbarment. He was told that he was not eligible to play ball for Columbia. Collins accepted the punishment in good grace and remained at school until June, when he received his degree and then hiked for Philadelphia, and has been with the Athletics ever since. This briefly tells of the early career of the world's greatest player.

Collins was born in Millertown, N. Y., on May 2, 1887. He is five feet ten inches tall and weighs about 160 pounds. He was a good football-player, one of the gamest that ever represented Columbia. Indeed, in every sport that he took up he displayed the same aggressiveness and gameness that mark his career as a baseball star.

Since 1909 he has never batted under the .300 mark; for several seasons he led Ty Cobb in base stealing and can cover more ground in the infield than Hans Wagner ever did. He is one of the surest men on bunts that ever handled a bat. He stands close to the plate, so that a pitcher can not work the corners.

Ray Collins, the Boston pitcher, says that Collins is the hardest man in the business to pitch to. Every other pitcher that ever faced him will admit the same thing. He will wait out a pitcher like a hawk. Not so with Cobb. The latter when he makes up his mind to hit will swing at anything. Collins, however, may have two strikes. He will then wait and get three balls. On the sixth pitch he will crowd the plate, and if it isn't right over the heart of the slab he'll walk.

Collins has absolutely no weakness as a batter. He is about the only man in the game, since Keeler retired, that can hit into right or left field. He is likely to take one close to his hands and rip it into right field or he will go after one on the outside and drive it into center or left field. Collins is a left-handed hitter.

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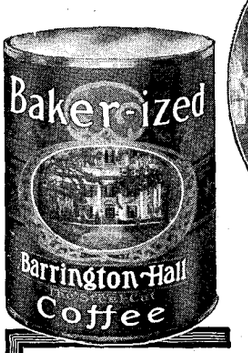

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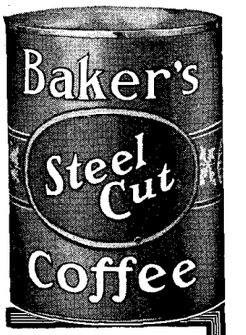

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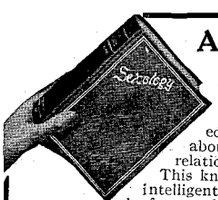

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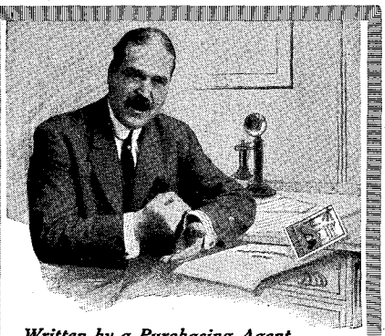

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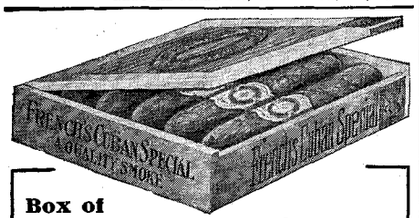

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And when he gets on base he invariably steals second. His speed is too much for the average catcher.

Collins believes that a good education helps a ball-player. He says that it helps a man to think quickly. Collins married two years ago, and has a home in Clifton Heights, outside of Philadelphia.

REAL WILD MEN OF BORNEO

Those who have been saddened by the discrepancies between circus bill-board advertising and what they have actually seen in side-shows may learn from Daniel Denison Streeter, field agent of the United States Biological Survey, that there are really and truly some wild men of Borneo. Mr Streeter knows, because he has been all the way across the island and several times felt the sensation of being so near death at their hands that only a superstition or two saved him. The biologist visited and mingled with people whose chief amusement is collecting the heads of members of rival tribes. He observed female fashions that were a good deal more striking than those he was accustomed to seeing in this country. Some of the women he saw in the jungles were willing to suffer far more physical discomfort for the sake of personal appearances than the women of civilized countries; they underwent torture every few days for ten years in order to look just right. Mr. Streeter left his home in Brooklyn in April, 1912, for Africa and the Far East in search of specimens of rare beasts and reptiles. Failing to find what he wanted in Africa, the Malay Peninsula, or Sumatra, he went to Borneo. He experienced many thrills during the journey, and tells about some of them in an interview with a Brooklyn *Eagle* reporter, from whose article we quote:

My landing-place was Kuching, but I proceeded across the bay to the mouth of the Rejanj River, along which I continued for about ninety miles to the island of Sibu, where I met the only American I was to find during my entire travel across Borneo. He was a former missioner, who had given up hope of converting the indifferent natives, and was conducting a prosperous rice-growing plantation, having imported about 4,000 Chinese for the purpose. Proceeding eighty miles farther, I reached Kapit, where I obtained canoes and engaged thirteen natives as guides for my trip into the interior. They represented three different tribes and comprized one Punan, who was a tree-dweller and head-hunter; two Kayans, and the rest Lanans. For two months' assistance I gave the band what would in American money aggregate $15, and of all the natives who aided me in my Borneo travel they were the only ones that asked compensation. They were typical of the Borneo tribesmen, about five feet tall, good looking, with straight black hair and with remarkable muscular development.

The women, strange to say, were far

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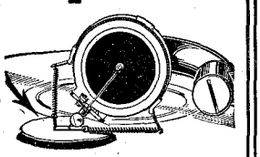

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more homely than the men, and I saw but one good-looking girl during my entire trip across Borneo. She was the wife of a Kayan raja, and he, with the deference that my strange appearance excited, offered her to me as a present.

As we proceeded to penetrate farther into the jungle, where no white man had ever passed, it was necessary to send the natives ahead with their peculiar knife-like blades, and to hew down the heavy underbrush and soft but thickly growing trees, for in such surroundings, where it was impossible to see a foot on either side, it would have been obviously impossible to have made any advance. It was by cutting down the trees, too, that the reptiles and animals, frightened at this first intrusion into their dense woodland domain, would dart across the cleared area, and thus make possible their capture.

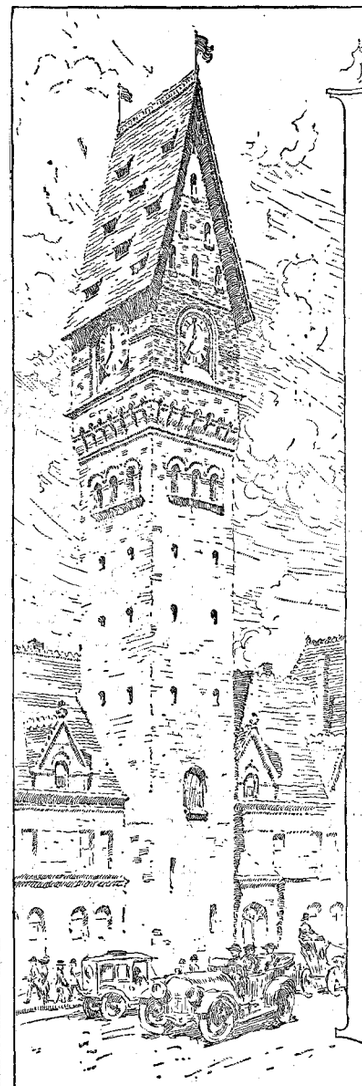
For weeks we continued thus, and I shall never forget, as we approached the heart of the interior, the sensation that was mine, when, through the jungle blackness, we suddenly saw an opening ahead, and came upon one of the strangest of strange villages, to be found only in such a land as Borneo.

The first object to meet the eye was a long, grotesque-looking house, built of wood on piles about fifteen feet off the ground, an elevation necessary, as I afterward learned, not only to lessen the danger from floods, but also to prevent the attacks of wild animals, such as elephants and rhinoceroses, reptiles, and the sudden invasion by rival tribes of head-hunters. Each village contains one house, and each house shelters from twenty to three hundred brown-skinned natives. Throughout the length of the long house is a narrow hallway with crudely constructed doors leading to the various rooms. Each family occupies one room. Occasionally one will find a larger village having three such houses, which may contain as many as a thousand natives; but these are rare. A pole, in which notches had been cut, served as a ladder, reaching to the house. The supporting beams and the main doors were magnificently carved, showing that even with their roughly made blades these animal-like natives, who had never known the influence of civilization, were master artizans.

As we approached the house the natives came swarming out in numbers, and while they paid little or no attention to my brown-skinned escorts, they gazed at me in utter wonderment. As to whether the natives or myself had the greater misgivings I am unable to say. My sensations were indescribable. Here I was, in the heart of Borneo, surrounded by a horde of strange, brown-skinned men, leading animal-like existences, and whose chief diversion seemed to be proving themselves brave warriors by chopping off the heads of rival tribesmen and passing them down to posterity as trophies of their valor. I knew that they had never seen a man of white skin before, and whether they would make a sudden dash to claim the honor of my head was a matter that gave me some little concern.

Soon I was being examined from head to foot by the entire band. They ran their fingers through my hair, for it is light and somewhat wavy, while theirs was straight and black; they seemed to take particular delight in feeling of the white skin of my

(*Continued on page 846*)



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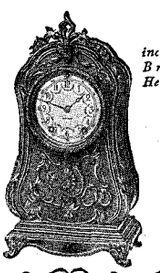

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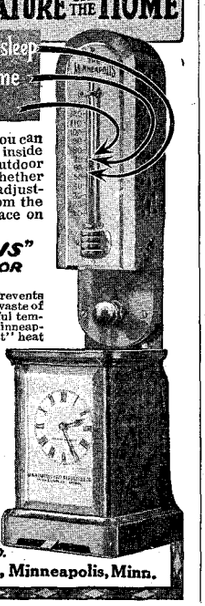

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

TRADE AND STOCK-MARKET CONDITIONS

WHILE trade reports in the week ending October 18 manifested some irregularity, *Bradstreet's* found that they "quite generally agree that business is in excess of that done at this time last year, when activity was well-nigh superabundant. There were "urgent calls for prompt shipment of textiles, of which there is a marked scarcity." In a number of trades men were busy in "adjusting prices to new tariff schedules," and this factor had tended to cause "more or less hesitancy." But there was "a general feeling" that the tariff reductions "would be met" and that "because of obvious advantages domestic interests will more than hold their own." These conditions had "made optimism quite pronounced." At the same time misgivings were encountered "here and there."

On the stock market, prices among the more active shares had been carried down from 2 to 3 points. This decline had occurred without any fundamental change in the attitude of our industries, in trade, the tariff, or in the currency legislation situation. Among the adverse factors were an advance in the Bank of England rate and a reduction in the price of finished steel. There was also anxiety in Europe over the outcome of matters in Brazil, and the Mexican situation had been a factor of some consequence. *The Wall Street Journal*, discussing causes, says:

"If the new tariff is suggested as the principal cause, the objection is at once raised that the substance of the important schedules has been known for months, and that business, according to the commercial agencies, has sustained no severe setback. If the Currency Bill is brought forward as a bear factor, the objection is made that the prospect of material amendment to the bill is becoming brighter. If the reported anticorporation policy is suggested, the point is made that it was known last spring that Bryan was to be influential in the new Administration and that the new Attorney-General would go as far as he could. The income tax is similarly disposed of by the reply that this, also, was long ago appraised as a matter of market force. The high money abroad and the New Haven's difficulties are not so easily passed off by the incredulous critics, nor is the Mexican situation, but it is insisted that in these affairs, too, there is nothing novel enough to break prices, and it is insisted that the difficulties of the railroads have long been known."

As to the future of prices, the same journal remarks that in New York what pessimism there was "seems to be confined to the territory below Fulton Street." North of that thoroughfare optimism prevails. The pessimism below Fulton Street is declared to be "as deep as it has been at any time—almost as deep as it could be under any circumstances." The optimism elsewhere is now "more pronounced than at any other time this year." Some pessimism prevailed in mercantile circles a few months ago—there was, in fact, quite an amount of it—but it "has now entirely disappeared." Merchants have come to the conclusion that tariff changes "will not produce any real disturbance and that the Currency Bill is not their affair."

Lack of speculation in stocks is explained by a writer in *Investments* as due to want of money. He says there is "absolutely no money available at the present time for speculation." That fact, coupled with the present state of mind of most bankers, means that "there won't be any speculation." When any rise in prices is undertaken it will be checked until something has been done with the appeal of the railroads for an advance in rates. Arguments in the case are expected to be made before December, and a decision is looked for early in the new year.

Investments believes that, whatever the decision may be, it will have "a big influence on the price of railroad stocks." While the effect of an adverse decision would be serious for many stocks, a favorable decision would mean "that railroad stocks are going to become more valuable than they are now." The writer makes a guess as to what the decision will be. It is that the rates asked for will be granted. He gives two reasons for his guess—first, that the railroads "seem to have the right on their side"; secondly, "the country seems at last to be in a frame of mind to do the railroads justice." He believes the roads will be able to make out a very strong case, and this opinion prevails, he finds, in many quarters.

In 1911, when the petition of the railroads was refused, the roads were asked to go ahead under the old rates and see if they could not increase their net earnings. It was believed then that more efficient management might produce better results. The result, however, since 1911, has been that net revenues, instead of increasing, "have shown a further alarming drop." In 1912, net revenues declined 20 per cent. over those for 1911. In 1913 they have declined 15 per cent. over 1910.

Of quite as much importance is the change that has come over public sentiment toward the roads. In 1911, public sentiment was distinctly hostile. Since then, shippers may not be any more anxious than they were in 1910 to pay higher rates, but the country in general has come to realize that the railroads "have not been getting a square deal." Moreover, it is seen that if matters go on conditions may eventually "react most harmfully on general business." Another point is that, with a strong popular demand for steel equipment in cars, it has been demonstrated that it would be impossible for the roads to provide steel equipment on the present basis of revenue. The problem before the public therefore is, "Would you rather pay what you are paying now, ride in wooden coaches, and stand a chance of getting killed, or pay a little more and give the railroads a chance to provide steel cars and safety?"

WOOLEN GOODS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF

George W. Perkins, on returning recently from Europe, gave to the *Odd-Lot Review* an interview in which he spoke of the effect of our new tariff on importations of foreign woolens. He had learned that American

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tailors using high-grade cloths had received notice from British manufacturers that prices on new orders "would be a shilling per yard higher than before the law went into effect"—an increase which just about represents the reduction made in the new tariff.

Mr. Perkins cited this fact as evidence of the supreme ability in trade matters of English manufacturers. We in America, he said, "are babes in arms" when it comes to conquering the world's markets. British manufacturers act in concert, and their entire industrial strength is at one time brought to bear on a single point. The way in which British woolen manufacturers have prepared to meet our new tariff is a fair illustration of the methods by which they generally set out to conquer the world's trade in any commodity. Mr. Perkins believes that one of the good things we shall learn from the new tariff is "the supreme effectiveness of unity" in commerce, as well as the effectiveness of lack of unity such as prevails with us. If we do not wish our foreign trade to be dictated from London, Paris, or Berlin, our industries, he says, must be organized as theirs are organized—on a national basis.

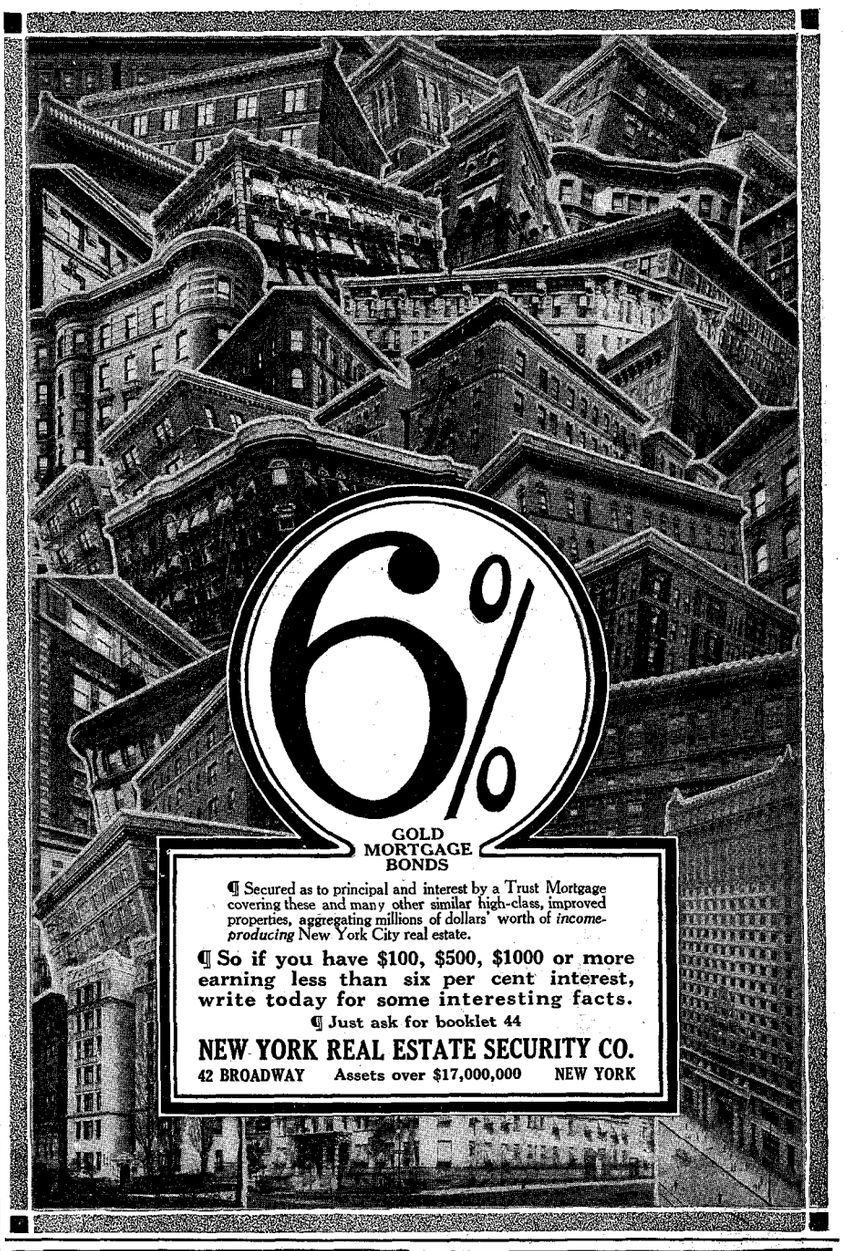
Other reports as to woolens are that an advance of 20 per cent. will eventually take place in the price of foreign goods. That opinion is said now to prevail in leading dry-goods houses—at least *The Wall Street Journal* so understands. An advance of 5 per cent. has already been made and other advances are expected to follow. The head of one of the largest woolen importing firms in the country is quoted as saying, "There is every prospect of an advance of 20 per cent. on foreign woolen goods." He believed that, with the lessons the tariff will teach them, foreign manufacturers will seize the opportunity it offers them to raise prices. He would not be surprized to see in the end an advance of 40 per cent.

THE UNTHRIFTY AMERICAN

That the Americans are an extravagant people has passed almost into an axiom—at least in Europe, where judgment is based on what is learned of Americans from those who travel abroad. That Americans who stay at home, and especially those of moderate or extremely limited income, are extravagant has not so generally been commented on. A writer in *The Investor's Magazine* contends that "it is possible to show in cold figures that we are the least thrifty nation in the world"; we rank below even "such poverty-stricken nations as Italy and Japan," while if comparison is made with countries in which thrift is systematically practised, "the comparison is one to make us ashamed." Dr. Henry Smith Williams is referred to as having recently compiled figures which show that ten leading European countries average 373 savings-banks depositors for every 1,000 in the population, whereas in this country there are only 99 per 1,000. Dr. Williams's table, showing the number of depositors per 1,000 in each of these countries, is as follows:

Switzerland	544	Holland	325
Denmark	442	Germany	317
Norway	415	England	302
Sweden	404	Australia	300
Belgium	397	Tasmania	280
New Zealand	360	Japan	270
France	346	Italy	220
United States			99

In the European countries above named "there is at least one savings-bank de-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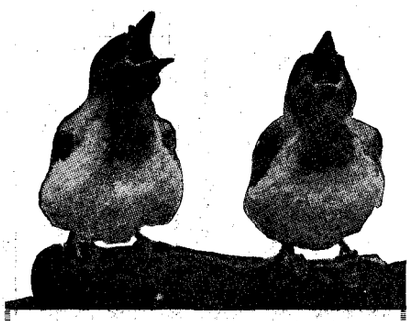

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positor for every family." Switzerland does even better; in that country are five depositors for every two families, while this country has only one depositor for every two families. Dr. Williams is quoted further:

"If we were to seek further evidence that life is not elsewhere quite so strenuous for the average man as in America, we might note that 27 per cent. of the inhabitants of Japan and 30 per cent. of Australians are savings-bank depositors.

"The population of the United States is greater than the combined population of England and France, yet these countries together have more than twenty-seven million savings-bank depositors. We have a little over nine millions. Germany with seven-tenths our population has more than twenty millions.

"Now note this suggestive sequence. Of the four great industrial countries of the western world:

"(1) France has the lowest wage-scale and the highest per cent. of savings-bank depositors (34.6);

"(2) Germany has a slightly higher wage scale and a slightly lower savings-bank percentage (31.7);

"(3) England has a wage-scale still higher and a savings-bank percentage correspondingly lower (30.2);

"(4) America has by far the highest wage-scale and by far the lowest savings-bank percentage (9.9).

"Trade for trade, the American wage-scale is often not far from three times the French scale. Contrariwise, the percentage of savings-bank depositors is three times as great in France as in America. This may be a coincidence, but it is at least a suggestive one. The fact seems strongly to suggest that extravagance grows and thrift decreases with the increasing wage-scale."

The writer in *The Investor's Magazine* notes that Dr. Williams's figures, showing 99 depositors per 1,000 in this country, refer only to depositors in savings-banks, no mention being made of deposits in State, private, and national banks, or in loan and trust companies. It is much more the custom here than in Europe for a person of moderate means to keep money in one of these banks rather than to put it in a savings-bank. In fact, few Americans with cash resources, or any substantial income, now fail to have money in a bank where it may be drawn against by check.

WHAT STANDARD RAILS YIELD

The year's decline in quotations for standard railroad stocks has brought them to points where they yield handsomely on the cost. In case none of these roads reduces its dividend, purchases made now will prove extremely profitable. *The Wall Street Journal* has printed a list of twenty-three stocks which sold in October at prices to yield from 5 to 7 per cent. Six of them at those prices yield 7 per cent.; seven yield more than 6 per cent., and eight yield more than 5. Notable among those which show a high earning power on the market price are Southern Railway and Erie. Twenty stocks in the week ending October 18 were down to a level within three points of the lowest for the year, the lowest having been reached in June.

Roads which give the highest yield, and these yield exactly 7.1 per cent., are Chesapeake & Ohio, New Haven, Southern Pacific, and Kansas City Southern pre-

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ferred. Two of these four reduced their dividends within the present year—hence the low prices. The fact that Southern Pacific yields so high a rate is due largely to the depression in the present market price, as brought about by the enforced distribution of $88,000,000 of its stock formerly owned by the Union Pacific. A table gives the recent market prices, dividend rates, yields on market price, earnings for dividends, etc., as follows:

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Atch.....	92	6%	6.5%	8.6%	9.3%	106⅜
A. C. Line...	113	7	6.2	11.0	9.7	133⅜
B. & O.....	92	6	6.5	7.1	7.7	106⅜
Can. Pac....	225	10	4.4	19.6	8.7	266¾
C. & O.....	56	4	7.1	5.2	9.3	80
St. Paul....	99	5	5.1	8.6	8.7	116¼
C. & N. W...	126	7	5.6	9.6	7.6⅜	138
Erie.....	26	..	..	4.2	16.1	32½
Gt. Nor. pf..	121	7	5.8	11.6	9.5	132⅝
Ill. Cent.....	106	5	4.7	6.0	5.6	128⅞
Leh. Valley..	149	10	6.7	16.9	11.3	168⅜
Lou. & N....	131	7	5.4	11.6	8.8	142¼
Mo. Pac.....	28	..	..	1.8	6.4	43⅝
N. Y. Cen...	94	5	5.3	6.2	6.6	100¾
N. Haven....	85	6	7.1	4.9	5.7	129⅞
Nor. & W...	102	6	5.9	10.6	10.3	113½
Nor. Pac....	105	7	6.7	8.6	8.1	122⅝
Penna.....	110	6	5.5	9.3	8.4	123¾
Reading.....	159	8	5.0	17.5	11.0	171
Sou. Pac....	85	6	7.1	9.6	11.3	110
Sou. Rwy....	21	..	..	3.4	16.2	28⅝
Union Pac...	148	10	6.8	15.0	10.1	162¾

FACTS AS TO CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS

The annual report of the New York Clearing House for the year ending September 30 last shows totals for the year, as well as for daily averages, "well above last year's figures." At the same time, the totals were below those for 1910, 1909, and 1906. The New York *Evening Post*, commenting on the figures, prints the following table in which is given a summary of the year's exchanges and the year's average daily exchanges in New York for each year beginning in 1900:

	No. of bks.	Clearings	Daily Av.
1913.....	64	$98,121,520,297	$323,833,400
1912.....	65	96,672,300,863	319,050,497
1911.....	67	92,420,120,091	305,016,897
1910.....	50	102,553,959,069	338,461,911
1909.....	51	99,257,662,411	326,505,468
1908.....	50	73,630,971,913	241,413,022
1907.....	54	95,315,421,237	313,537,569
1906.....	55	103,754,100,091	342,422,772
1905.....	54	91,879,318,369	302,234,599
1904.....	54	59,672,796,804	195,648,514
1903.....	57	70,833,655,940	233,005,447
1902.....	60	74,753,189,435	245,898,649
1901.....	62	77,020,672,493	254,193,638
1900.....	64	51,964,588,564	170,936,146

In further comment on the report the same paper says the largest daily clearings in the year occurred on October 2, 1912, when the total reached $603,188,791, while the smallest daily exchanges were $152,471,224, on March 22, 1913. These records compare with other years as follows:

	Highest	Lowest
1913.....	$603,188,791	$152,471,224
1912.....	572,932,728	166,564,908
1911.....	586,956,644	150,307,198
1910.....	736,461,548	130,436,161
1909.....	610,961,165	126,833,166
1908.....	440,527,496	106,833,749
1907.....	678,719,314	141,988,656

Attention is called to the fact that the report showed the kinds of money used by New York banks in paying their Clearing House balances—that is, how much in gold or gold certificates, and how much in legal tender, silver, etc. Balances are usually settled in gold or gold certificates, but last year $1,949,490,000 silver certificates were used. This was much the largest ever shown. Below is a comparison with recent years, the 1908 total of $528,710,000

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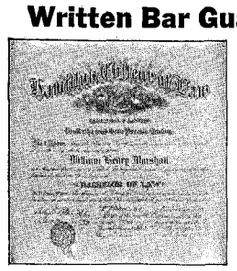

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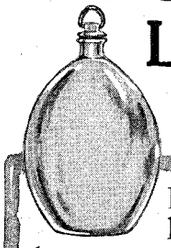

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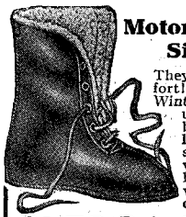

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1912	3,806,530,000	1,244,732,291
1911	3,733,347,000	655,216,000
1910	3,702,790,000	492,503,966
1909	3,678,854,000	515,680,028
1908	2,804,411,000	76,511,271
1907	3,813,769,000	157,108
1906	3,832,469,000	152,024
1905	3,953,723,000	152,974
1904	3,105,653,000	205,576
1903	3,315,230,000	286,487

Following is an analysis of the distribution of outstanding loans given in the report of discounts on September 24, 1913. The figures are based upon the transactions of thirty of the largest banks and trust companies, each having approximately $20,000,000 or more of loans and discounts and aggregate loans and discounts of $1,226,974,500:

Loans to Wall Street brokers for account of correspondents	$174,945,900
Loans to Wall Street brokers direct	264,383,800

Other loans and advances, distributed geographically:

Eastern States (east of the Ohio)	$617,830,800
Southern States	174,140,500
Western States	167,720,600
Foreign (Canada, etc.)	2,898,800
Total banks' own account	$1,226,974,500

It is interesting to learn from this statement that the Wall Street loans made by the banks for their own account "form but 20 per cent. of the total." Nearly one billion of the twelve hundred million was "loaned outside of Wall Street, of which nearly 342 million was loaned to points in Southern and Western States."

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The long-promised suit of the Government soon to be undertaken to divorce the Central Pacific Railroad from the Southern Pacific means that the Southern Pacific will lose, in case the suit goes against it, 2,162 miles of trackage, the total trackage in the Southern Pacific system being 11,695 miles. This action by the Government, combined with the placing on the market of more than $80,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock, caused in October a decline in the market price of Southern Pacific to 84½, the lowest price since the panic of 1907, a price, moreover, at which Southern Pacific now yields a purchaser over 7 per cent. on his investment. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* gives in detail the following facts as to the relations of Central Pacific to Southern Pacific and to Union Pacific:

"Union Pacific acquired control of the whole Southern Pacific system in 1901, simply to get hold of the Central Pacific's 871 miles of track between Ogden and San Francisco, and thus complete its own main line to the Pacific Coast. E. H. Harriman testified on the witness-stand that Southern Pacific's ownership of Central Pacific was a case of the 'tail wagging the dog.' That Harriman did not overstate the facts is evident from the last annual reports of the two companies, showing that while Central Pacific's main line made up less than 8 per cent. of the Southern Pacific's total mileage, that company's gross earnings made up nearly 40 per cent. of those reported by the whole system. Hence, Southern Pacific would feel the loss of Central Pacific more than the Union Pacific missed the Southern Pacific. It is by no means certain, however, that the Southern Pacific will be ordered to dispose of the Central Pacific. In declaring the Union Pacific-

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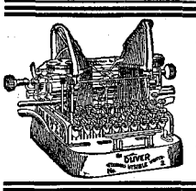

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Southern Pacific system a combination in restraint of trade, all that the Supreme Court said regarding the Central Pacific was:

"'The Attorney-General suggested, at the oral argument, in response to a query from the Court, that the decree, while destroying the unlawful combination, in so far as the Union Pacific secured control of the competing line of road extending from New Orleans and Galveston to San Francisco and Portland, might permit the Union Pacific to retain the Central Pacific connection from Ogden to San Francisco, and thereby control that line to the Coast, thus effecting such a continuity of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific from the Missouri River to San Francisco as was contemplated by the acts of Congress under which they were constructed. Nothing shall be considered as preventing the Government or any party in interest, if so desiring, from presenting to the Court a plan for accomplishing this result, or as preventing the Court from adopting and giving effect to any such plan so presented.'

"Thus the Supreme Court declined to express any opinion as to the legality of Southern Pacific's ownership of Central Pacific. In divorcing the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific system a plan was devised for turning Central Pacific over to Union Pacific for $104,189,941, the price at which Central Pacific is carried on Southern Pacific's books; but the Western Pacific, backed by the California Railroad Commission, objected, on the grounds that the Central Pacific, with the Southern Pacific's California Benicia cut-off, would give the Union Pacific an advantage over other roads. Southern Pacific declined to allow the Western Pacific to use the Benicia cut-off, whereupon the whole deal was abandoned.

"Whether those negotiations will be resumed depends first upon whether or not the Supreme Court can be convinced that the Southern Pacific-Central Pacific system is a combination in restraint of trade, and next upon the attitude that will be taken by the California Railroad Commission regarding the lines under its jurisdiction, in the event that the Government wins its suit. Harriman admitted on the witness-stand that he had used Union Pacific to reach out and control the transcontinental railway situation south of Great Northern. In acquiring control of Central Pacific, however, Southern Pacific had no such object."

Bradstreet's, in commenting on the suit, says it seems to have been inferred that the enforced sale of the Central Pacific would be adverse to the interests of the Southern Pacific and that at the same time it might work in a moderate degree to the advantage of Union Pacific. There can be no doubt that the stock market awaits with much interest the action of the Attorney-General and its outcome. Segregation of the Southern Pacific's interest in the Central Pacific might be secured by placing the latter "in an independent position as to ownership and management." This possible outcome, rather than an actual sale of the road to Union Pacific, is believed by this paper to be "something which merits attention."

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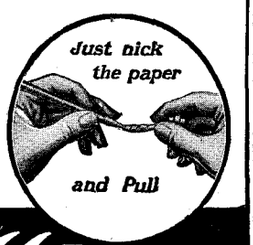

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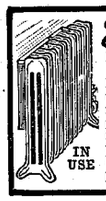

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 839)

face, and could not believe it was real. They felt of my ears and nose, of my arms, hands and fingers, my legs, and even my shoes, the significance of which was beyond their grasp.

For a moment a consultation was held among themselves, and somehow I felt my fate lay in the balance. Then, with their tribal incantations, they began lavishing upon me presents of many kinds—rice, fruit, and even chickens, which are both scrawny and rare, their use being reserved for strictly ceremonial occasions. Then I learned that I was a god who had come into their midst on the propitious mission of increasing their crops and healing their sick; that, at least, was the conclusion of the natives, and as the verdict was somewhat better than that of decapitation, I accepted it gladly and entered upon my duties and dignity as a divinity.

As a libation fitting to what they considered a sacred personage, the savages brewed a special liquor made of rice and called "arrak." This drink is indulged in only on extraordinary occasions. Mr. Streeter found the concoction sweet, thick, and colorless, with a flavor somewhat like "Bénédictine," and not overintoxicating. He gave them little trinkets, which strengthened their belief that he had supernatural powers. They carried their sick to him and begged him to heal them. To continue:

In my medicine-chest I had a large quantity of quinine, alcohol, fever pills, and antiseptic solutions, and these I found of invaluable worth. Loathsome disease, not unlike leprosy, was the scourge of the interior, and three-fourths of the population, from children to aged people, were afflicted with it. Tho a novice at medicine, I treated as many as fifty natives a day, and over a thousand during my entire stay. Malaria and kindred ailments, caused by mosquitoes, centipedes, and various insects, had caused much sickness among these natives, over 200 miles in the interior, and my medicines were constantly in demand. Quinine, despite its bitter flavor, the natives ate like candy. The "white man's medicine," they called it, and so great was their fondness for it that even the well would feign illness to obtain it. Observing that I used alcohol without evidencing pain after being tattooed, they attributed it to magic powers and begged that a little be applied to their arms.

Their religion seemed to be a vague one. I observed a few totem-poles, but these were apparently offered for a propitious rice crop. For their dead the greatest respect is shown, and they speak of their departed reverentially, and in hushed tones. They care tenderly for their sick, and after death the remains are placed in coffins, handsomely carved and decorated. on the top of trees.

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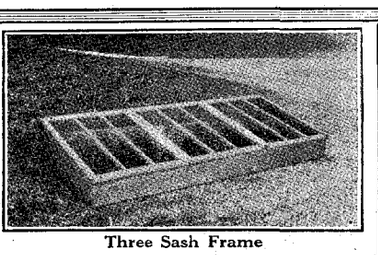

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only article of wearing-apparel used by the natives, who are, I believe, more modest and moral than many civilized people in metropolitan centers. Their time is consumed generally in raising rice or hunting. The women work with the men, take care of the rooms in the "long house," and carry water and firewood. The men, armed with spears or long steel blades skilfully made of metal ore, will go on hunting expeditions or venture forth after the heads of some rivals against whom they have a grievance, and remain six or nine months.

For all their wild surroundings, the natives are unusually keen and eager for learning. They like to talk and ask questions, and, tho they have no written language, are anxious to learn of strange lands and people. They are fond of tatoo designs, which are made with India ink and tobacco juice. From this combination many die of blood-poisoning. Special designs are arranged for the neck, the shoulders, the arms, the chest, and the legs, each tribe having its own emblems. While the men are tatooed at various places over the entire body, the women are distinguished by strange-looking emblems extending from the waist to the knees. The entire process takes over ten years, and the pain suffered is intense.

To provide for further ornamentation, a child, on reaching the age of six months has the lobe of the ear punctured and a stick inserted. More splinters of wood are gradually added, until at the age of two years a circular mass of splinters can be seen in the child's ear five inches in diameter, and having but a thin rim of flesh about it. A little earring is then inserted, and larger ones gradually added until the child has reached the age of 13, when he has three or four large bone pendants hanging to his shoulder.

Anxious to press on, I sent my original guides back, because they were afraid of a tribe of especially savage head-hunters who lived in trees somewhat farther into the interior, and, provided with a new band of volunteers, left the village where I had been so royally treated. By following the river route in crude, native canoes, my progress was expedited, but the heat was so intense that it was necessary to jump overboard about every half hour to prevent a heat stroke. As the river was full of man-eating crocodiles, there was considerable risk, but the danger was minimized by the natives, who kept splashing the paddles, in that way frightening the crocodiles away.

Leaving our canoes, we resumed again our inland travel, through a wilderness of palm and beetle-nut trees from 300 feet high and 5 feet in diameter to smaller trees but 20 feet high. The underbrush was still dense and heavy, and it was impossible to see even our feet. Thorns and vines were encountered, but the greatest source of annoyance was from the wood leeches, 1 to 3 inches in length, that would drop into your shoes or over your body. The sting was accompanied by a persistent burning sensation, like that from a red-hot iron. While not poisonous, an itching irritation develops that continues for months afterward. We found it very difficult, owing to the jungle wilderness, to obtain the specimens we were after, but by chopping trees and clearing a path, I managed to get about 100 snakes, frogs, and lizards, and my persistency was subsequently rewarded

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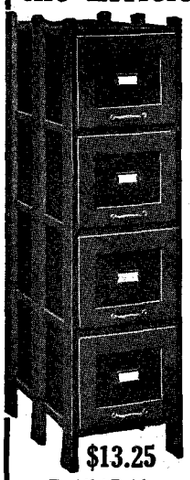

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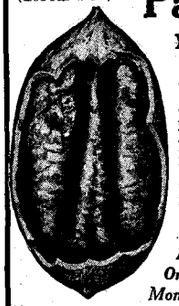

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by the finding, in their deep, isolated jungle lair, my much-sought-after "clouded leopards."

My native escorts, who were ahead of me, suddenly turned back in evident fear, and peering ahead, I discovered rude, thatched huts in the trees, but a short distance away, the homes of the fiercest, yet most cowardly, savages of entire Borneo; and it was with much difficulty and coaxing that I could prevail upon the natives to go forward. My presence caused much excitement among the tree-dwellers, who peered down, with their shining black little eyes, but their wonderment soon gave way to curiosity, and they were soon subjecting me to an examination similar to that I had previously received. My rifle was to them also a cause of much wonder. They treated me kindly, yet they were palpably of a lower order, and more animal-like, than those of the village I had previously visited. They were somewhat smaller, wilder, and, from the rows of heads that were weirdly drying over a fire, much more savage than their rival tribesmen. Their entire jaws were tatooed with hideous designs.

Their main weapon of defense was the deadly "blowpipe," through which arrows, with poisoned tips, can be blown with deadly accuracy a hundred feet in a single second. I have brought some of these arrows home. They are about five inches long, as thick as a match, and have a piston and appliance for catching the air when blown from the seven-foot pipe used by the savage. So expert are the Dayaks, or tree-dwellers, in their use that they can hit a bird on the wing, or invariably strike a vital spot of a wild boar or a human being. The virulence of the poison at the tip of the arrow is such that death will result in seven seconds. The poison is obtained from a resinous gum.

The Dayaks also have long, narrow stiletto-like blades, made from steel ore, and these are used generally in their attacks on rivals at night. Their desire for the heads of rivals is fanatical. With characteristic cowardice, they will make their attacks generally under cover of darkness, or when a rival tribesman has his back turned. Old men working in the rice flats are often the object of attack by the savage Dayak, who will suddenly dart out, slash off a head, flit back into the woods, and be gone within a few seconds. Returning to his village, he will triumphantly display his gruesome trophy, and will be acclaimed a warrior forthwith.

Before he can marry or be considered adult, the Dayak must bring home at least one head. The more he obtains the higher is his standing in his village. The night before I arrived five rival tribesmen had been decapitated, and their heads were being subjected to the drying process when I made my appearance. One of the favorite methods pursued by the Dayak in acquiring his trophy is to wait in a tree until a member of another tribe chances to pass, and then suddenly drop upon him. Their most highly prized trophy, however, is the head of a Chinaman. Many Chinese arrive in Borneo as rice workers, and frequently penetrate far into the interior, where almost certain death awaits them. So great is the glory of taking a Chinaman's head and pigtail that a special feast is arranged in honor of the warrior who has performed the deed.

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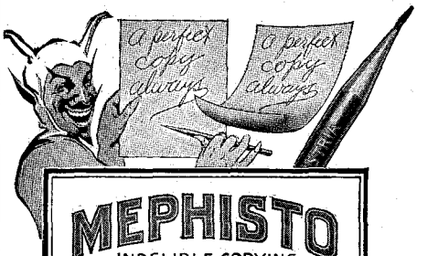

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me probably saved my life and undoubtedly saved the lives of my fifty-two native escorts, for they were from a rival tribe, and nothing else could have saved them from swift and merciless death.

ANSWERS THAT MISS

A PARTY nominee for superintendent of schools in a Middle Western county in which a large city is situated had to take an examination at the State capital to test his qualifications before the law would permit his name to be placed on the ballot. He passed the examination, but with none too high an average. In the midst of the campaign the incumbent, a woman, who did not like the candidate any too well, got hold of his examination-papers and turned a copy of them over to an opposition newspaper. His answers to a number of questions were very laughable, but one of them was regarded as particularly amusing. The aspiring educator-politician defined "jeopard" as being a strange animal, a sort of cross between a ferocious member of the cat tribe and a rhinoceros. A cartoonist on the opposition newspaper drew pictures of the candidate's "jeopard" that made the whole city and county laugh. Many said that if they were in the politician's place, they would withdraw from the ticket and leave the State. But he did no such thing; he stayed on the ticket—and was elected. He admitted that the joke was a big one, but said it did not necessarily stamp him as incompetent, as such things frequently happened. Among the most recent stories of this kind is one from Scotland, and we find it in the London *Daily News:*

Some amazing "howlers" are mentioned as given in answer to examination questions in the report just issued on secondary education in Scotland. "Mammon" was quite commonly confounded with "manna" and also with "mammoth," "Mormon," "Mohammend"; Job with Jonah, and "muses" with "mutes." One definition was, "A worshiper of mammon means a bigamist," another that it "means an Israelite, since the people of that tribe were fed by mammon in the wilderness."

Muses, it was stated, were often seen at funerals in the olden days. A "Job's comforter" was described as "a woolen muffler worn round the throat," as a thing to give the baby the patience of Job," and as "something very pleasing, for Job was placed inside the whale's belly and it was very pleasing for him to get out again." There was a tendency to represent Isaac as "the fatted calf" who was to be killed, or to see in the phrase an equivalent to other familiar sayings like "the fat is in the fire," or "to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs."

But the acme of absurdity, it is declared, was surely reached by the candidate who stated that "Vanity Fair was a fair held in the time of Moses, where all the people gathered together and sold their goods—'Moses at the fair.'"

The paraphrase of Gray's well-known "Ode on the Death of a Favorite Cat"

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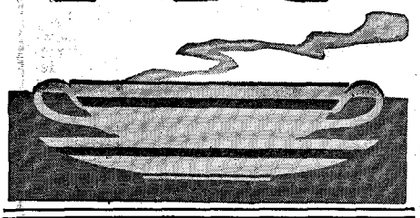

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proved rather subtle, and girls as a rule did it better than boys. In widely separated schools the odd mistake occurred of describing the "hapless nymph" as "a goldfish with no clothes on." In an essay on flowers the word "nature" was sadly abused—"All Nature dies in the autumn," or worse still, "All Nature leaves us when winter comes."

Of the pairs of characters in poetry proposed for comparison, Macbeth and Milton's Satan were first favorites. There was a strong tendency to treat Satan, not as a fallen angel, but as an erring mortal. "He resembles Macbeth," said one candidate, "because both were misled by their wives." "Placed in another walk of life," said a candidate, "Satan would have been a good man."

Some interesting blunders were found in the history papers. George Washington was confused with George Stephenson, Mr. Gladstone with David Livingstone, and Franchise with Franco-Scottish. One boy, after reference to the Boer War, solemnly stated that "Lord Roberts died last year at a good old age, and was head of the Salvation Army."

Two noteworthy definitions of franchise were given—"Franchise is a kind of cotton imported in bales," and "Franchise was the gold and silver treasure which the Spaniards in days of old got at the isthmus of Panama." The event most often misdated was the foundation of the House of Commons; some regarded it as simultaneous with the passing of the Parliament Act! It is remarked as extraordinary that many children defined Presbyterianism as government by priests or by bishops.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

On the Jersey Central.—BRAKEMAN—"Elizabeth!"

AUNT ELIZA—"Yes."—*Life.*

A Turned Crank.—WILLIE—"Paw, what is a genius?"

PAW—"A genius is a successful crank, my son."—*New York Sun.*

The Careful Waiter.—GENT—"Is there any soup on the bill of fare?"

WAITER—"There was, sir, but I wiped it off."—*California Pelican.*

Mere Foliage.—BARON SANS DOUGH—"What do you think of my family tree?"

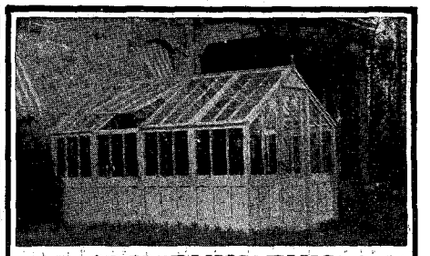
MR. MUCHGOLD—"The tree may be a good one, all right, but looks to me as if the crop was a failure."—*Judge.*

Business Wo.—HAMLET—"Why is it, Simon, that they always have bloodhounds in an 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' show?"

SIMON LEGREE—"To find the manager on salary days, my boy."—*Puck.*

Nothing Left.—REPORTER—"I would like to get some details of yesterday's wedding."

MRS. PARVENU—"I'm sorry, but everything is eaten up."—*Brooklyn Life.*



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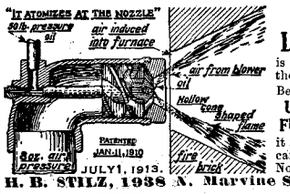

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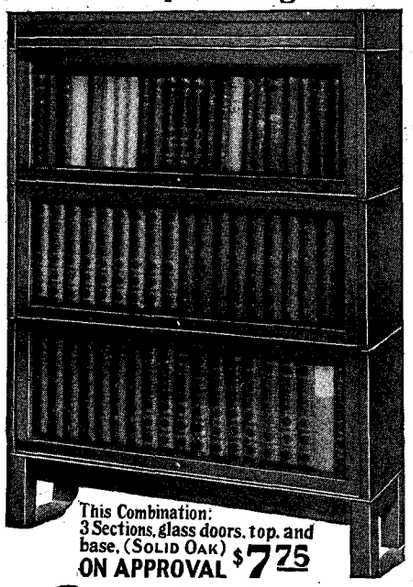

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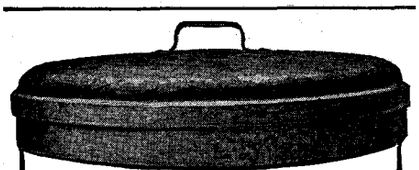

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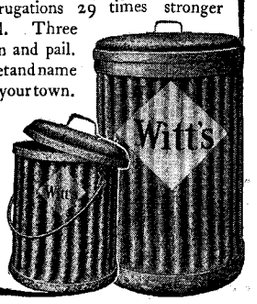

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A Tip for Him.—THE PREACHER—"Do you know where little boys go who fish on Sunday?"

THE KID—"Yes, sir; all us kids around here go down ter Smylie's crick below the bridge."—*Brooklyn Life.*

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Punctured.—The attorney for the gas company was making a popular address.

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Partially Answered.—In that part of Kansas where they need rain, certain church congregations have united to petition for it.

"Didn't I see your husband going to church to-day?" one Kansas woman inquired of another.

"Yes, he went to ask for rain."

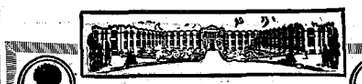
"His faith must be pretty strong."

"Yes, he wore his raincoat and took his overshoes and his oldest umbrella."

"It didn't rain."

"No; but he brought back a much better umbrella than the one he took away."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

What Stunted Emerson.—Emerson's period of literary production might have been considerably longer had he followed the light-breakfast régime advocated by *The Lancet.* In one of Mr. H. J. Warner's letters to his wife he writes: "We are all human and we all need cheering cups—but no pie at breakfast! It was pie at breakfast that broke down Emerson prematurely; no human being, however well, can live long and keep his mind unclouded on pie at breakfast. Emerson lost his mind—or memory—at a much earlier period than he would have been likely to lose it owing to the vicious habit of pie at breakfast."—*London Chronicle.*



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Blood Will Tell.—One morning a loyal Irishman was at work near the top of a telephone-pole, painting it a bright green, when the pot of paint slipt and splashed on the sidewalk. A few minutes later another Irishman came along. He looked at the paint, then at his countryman, and inquired with anxiety in his tone, "Doherty, Doherty, hov ye had a himarrage?"—*Louisville Masonic Home Journal.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 16.—Twenty thousand persons are rendered homeless by fire in Shanghai.

The rebels in Santo Domingo resume war operations despite the prohibition of further civil war by the United States.

Henry Van Dyke, the new United States Minister to the Netherlands, presents his credentials to Queen Wilhelmina.

October 17.—Twenty-eight men, all except one German naval officers, are killed when the *L-2*, the latest and largest of Zeppelins, exploded at Johannisthal.

Brigands murder 300 persons and burn two American mission churches in the province of Fokien, China.

October 18.—The Dutch Government appoints Chevalier W. F. L. C. Van Rappard to succeed Jonkheer J. Loudon as Minister at Washington.

October 19.—Sir Rufus Isaacs, British Attorney-General, is appointed Lord Chief Justice, in succession to Baron Alverstone.

October 20.—The Servian Government announces that in accordance with the Austrian ultimatum it has ordered its troops to withdraw from Albania.

October 21.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt arrives in Rio de Janeiro and is welcomed by high Government and municipal officials.

October 22.—Nine are killed and 15 hurt in a railroad wreck at Sudbury, Ontario.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

October 18.—President Wilson opens conferences with Republican Senators with a view to insuring unanimous support of the currency-reform measure.

Arthur Yager, of Kentucky, is appointed Governor of Porto Rico.

A bill, introduced by Senator Clapp, to prevent the dumping of campaign funds into doubtful States on the eve of elections is passed by the Senate.

October 21.—Cablegrams are sent United States Senators Oliver and Saulsbury, now in Europe, ordering them to return to this country to establish a quorum.

The Post-office Department notifies all postmasters to cooperate with State and county good-roads projects.

October 22.—President Wilson signs the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, which contains a clause abolishing the Commerce Court and giving the Justices positions as Circuit Court Judges.

GENERAL

October 17.—The High Court of Impeachment removes William Sulzer as Governor of New York by 43 to 12, two not voting. Martin H. Glynn, Lieutenant-Governor, takes the oath as Governor.

October 19.—A Mobile & Ohio troop train carrying 175 enlisted men of the 39th U. S. Coast Artillery is wrecked near Mobile, Ala., and 26 are killed.

October 20.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is released from Ellis Island, following a decision by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, in conformance with the wishes of President Wilson, to allow her to enter the United States to fill her lecture engagements, subject to a promise not to advocate militant methods for American suffragists.

Progressives of the Sixth Assembly District in the lower East Side in New York City nominate William Sulzer for the legislature.

October 21.—An indictment charging Thomas E. Watson, the Georgia editor, with having sent obscene matter through the mails, is quashed.

October 22.—Two hundred and twenty-six miners are caught in a coal-mine at Dawson, N. M., as a result of an explosion, and an effort to rescue them is begun.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. G.," Memphis, Tenn.—"Is it correct to say 'I have not seen *or* heard,' etc., or 'I have not seen *nor* heard,' etc.?"

"I have not seen *or* heard" is a less explicit statement than "I have not seen *nor* heard." In the former, *seen* and *heard* are used loosely as quasi-synonyms, and the expression means, "I have not observed, have not noticed in any way." "I have not seen *nor* heard" refers specifically to two ways of observing, and excludes both.

"H. E. D.," St. Charles, Minn.—"Kindly let me know whether the following sentence is correct: 'I have asked different ones *whom* I thought would be willing,' etc. Should it not be 'ones *who*'?"

One should say "*who* I thought would be willing." *Who* is subject of the verb *would be*, not object of *thought*. The object of thought is the whole clause, "who would be willing"; or else "I thought" is to be considered as parenthetical: "who (as I thought) would be willing."

"C. E. T.," Troy, N. Y.—"In a letter from a young friend recently occurred the following: 'I would have liked to have been in Troy to have seen it. It would be a sight to remember.' Will you kindly reconstruct the sentence?"

There are four errors in the sentences you quote. They should read: "I *should* have liked *to be* in Troy *to see* it. It *would have been* a sight (for me) to remember." (Or, "It *was* a sight [for those who saw it] to remember.") The two simple rules applying to the first of these sentences are these: (1) Use *should*, not *would*, with the first person always, unless the intention is to express willingness, wish, or determination. (2) If the infinitive refers to a time coincident with or posterior to the time of the main verb, it must be in the present tense; if prior to the time of the main verb, the infinitive must be in the present perfect tense. In the present case, the *being* in Troy, the *seeing* it, and the *liking* or *pleasure* experienced are to be understood as all taking place at the same time, and hence present infinitives should be used. We see no advantage in throwing the two sentences into one.

"W. E. S.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly advise me if it is considered entirely correct to use 'Mr.' if you are, at the same time, going to use the title 'President' or 'Secretary'; that is, would it be correct to say *Mr. John Smith, President*, or should it be *John Smith, President?*"

We should write "Mr. John Smith, President," or "President John Smith."

"A. H. U.," Bath, N. Y.—"Kindly tell me if the following sentence is good English and if not, why? 'There was no one there but she and I.'"

"There was no one there but *she* and *I*" is good English. In sentences like this *but* may be used as a conjunction meaning "except that," or as a preposition meaning "except." In the first case, the completed clause would show what case-form is to follow *but;* in the second case, *but* as a preposition must be followed always by the objective. Your sentence, as you have written it, is equivalent to "There was no one there *except that she* and *I* were there." But you could say, "There was no one there *except her* and *me*"—or "*but her* and *me*."

"A. G. F.," Cambridge, Md.—"In THE LITERARY DIGEST for April 26, in the article 'When Adrianople Fell,' appears this sentence, 'That is, if we are to believe Luigi Barzini, correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, who was one of the *two first* newspaper men to enter the city with the Bulgarian troops.' Is this sentence correct? Can there be *two first?*"

Yes, there may be *two first*. The first newspaper men to enter Adrianople may have numbered three, or four, or more. In the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY under *first*, you may read: "The prevalent literary usage (almost universal in Great Britain) sanctions the forms like 'the two *bravest*,' 'the two *strongest*,' 'the two *first*,' 'the two *last*,' etc."

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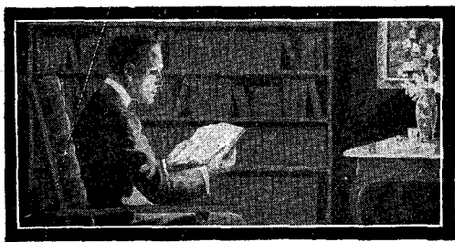

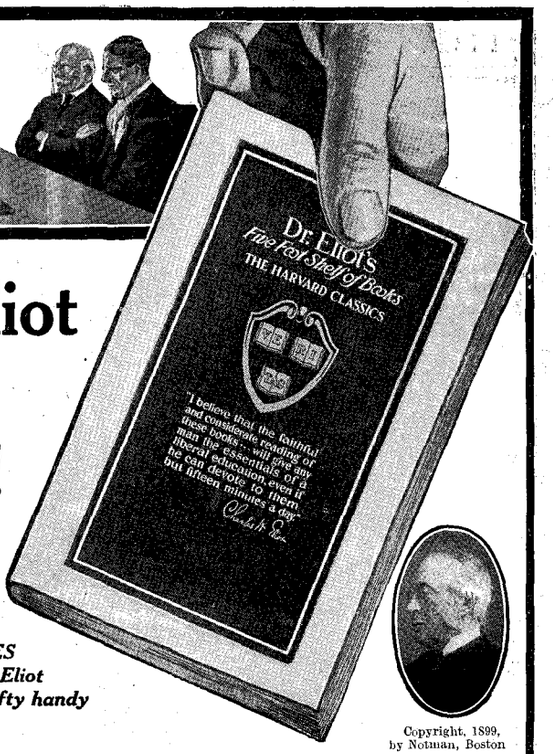
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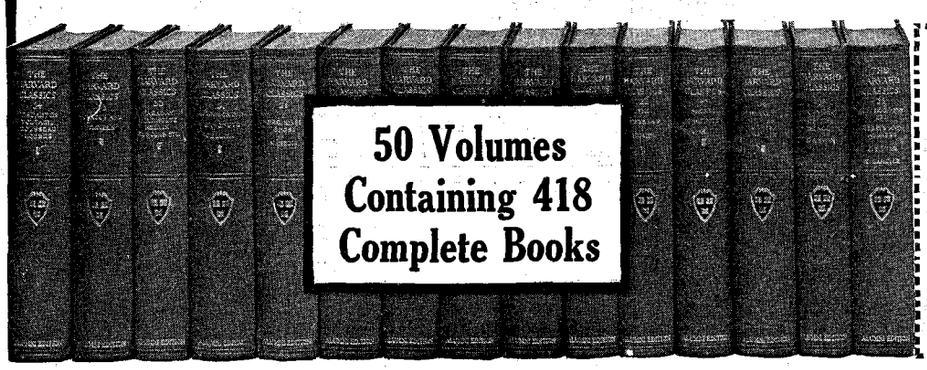

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